

INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIE PHEROZSEAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO 28--

BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1 1929

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Vessel	Destination	Tons
1929		All	
		vessels	
2 Feb	Barbados	will	16,572
9	Barbados	will	16,572
16	Barbados	will	16,572
23	Barbados	will	16,572
30	Barbados	will	16,572
6 Mar	Barbados	will	16,572
13	Barbados	will	16,572
20	Barbados	will	16,572
27	Barbados	will	16,572
4 Mar	Barbados	will	16,572
11	Barbados	will	16,572
18	Barbados	will	16,572
25	Barbados	will	16,572
1 Ju	Barbados	will	16,572
8	Barbados	will	16,572
15	Barbados	will	16,572
22	Barbados	will	16,572
29	Barbados	will	16,572
6 July	Barbados	will	16,572
13	Barbados	will	16,572
20	Barbados	will	16,572
27	Barbados	will	16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports. @ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:

	1st	2nd
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana	8427
11th Apr.	Dumala	8441

On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A 264	£112
	B 260	£105
	C 256	£98

SHIPPING



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firm UNDERTAKEN. PUBLISHED BY B. L. THOSAR, ACCOUNTANT, 430-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 27907.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About

1929.

Date	Vessel	Destination
1st Feb.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
9-30 a.m.	Mizapore	Straits China and Japan.
15th "	Malwa	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
1st Mar	Naldra	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
15th "	Mantua	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
20th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUFGORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Vessel	Destination
1929		
1st Feb.	Vasna	Bureh via Karachi.
2nd "	Chakla	Karachi via Port-Bunder, Dwarak & Cutch Mandvi.
4th "	Vita	Karachi via Port-Bunder, Dwarak & Cutch Mandvi.
6th "	Baroda	Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th "	Edora	Mombasa & Zanzibar only.
13th "	Kurepara	Eas. & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursdays sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Vessels	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagato Maru	5901	28 "	5 "
*Hakusan Maru	1440	30 Jan.	13 "
*Awa Maru	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
*Harun Maru	10500	20 "	28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5313	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
*Kian Maru	8000	20 "	3 Mar.
*Pamba Maru	5815	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
*Kamo Maru	8000	20 "	20 "

* Do not carry passengers. @ From Colombo. FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Vessels	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Kashima Maru	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru	10000	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Vessels	Tons	From	From
hinyo Maru	2000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
iberia Maru	2000	6 Mar.	11 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South America (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20270, 23738. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000. RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application. A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc. cured WITHOUT KNIFE, by our nature's remedy COCOANUT BRAND "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for COCOANUT BRAND only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay. J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi. Tel. Address: "Lotus" Kandi.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920. BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 5,62,50,000. RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,22,50,000. SHAREHOLDERS LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:

Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byoula Branch—Bellasis Road. Mardvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads. LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest. SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000. Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000. Reserve Fund " 102,500,000.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Martinez	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Hangchow	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostok
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted. I. WASHIO, Manager.

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

ONE for only 1/- (32 pills)

For particulars write to: ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar). Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIAL ended 31st December, 1927. PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES. Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs. The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or Rs. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Margao, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Date of paper

Time of delivery

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2. 1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserve!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,44,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/-

per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Bombay Chronicle.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good and Experienced FITTERS and CARPENTERS. Aply personally TRIANGULAR MOTOC WORKS, Sassoon Docks Road, Colaba.

A R1425

WANTED—CANDIDATES with the knowledge of English upto 5th Standard desirous of learning Compound-Ing:—Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yashwanthi L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.

A 31777

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARZAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKER-AGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3337 Bombay.

T 31573

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY offers exclusive selling agencies to dealers of character and financial soundness to handle the REMBLICK typewriter. The openings afford excellent prospects to energetic business men. For terms apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, 3, Council House Street, Calcutta.

T 31708

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YJSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteract, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P S

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better." 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitways.

ELCO HEALTH-THERMAE INSTITUTE—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foot treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrases, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagadh (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.F. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes:—"With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagadh.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that the examination for the posts of Engineering Supervisors will be held on the 3th, 7th and 8th June, 1929, instead of in March 12, as previously notified. No fresh application will, however, be entertained.

D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

31723

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRONZE, BRASS, COPPER, GUN-METAL, LEAD, WHITE METAL CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TUBES BOILER STEEL, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material, which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, the Railway's Wharf, at Sewi Bunder and the Branch Stores Depot, Jnansi.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1929. D. S. RITON,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
20th January, 1929.

31721

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT 2ND CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT BHUAWAL.

Regular Civil Suit No. 823 of 1928.
Exh. No. 12.

Summons for disposal of Suit (Civ. Procedure Code, O. 5, rr. 1, 5).

Schedule I, App. B, Nos. 1 and 2.
Claim Rs. 520-10-0.

ISMAYAL ABA, Deceased by Heirs Matlala Ismayal and others of Bhawal. Plaintiff.

against

(1) S. DIAS, Anglo-Indian, aged 35, Ticket Inspector, Sahagpur, G. I. P. Ry., (2) Mrs. Ruzorio, Anglo Indian, aged 35, Co. A. Ruzorio, Driver Igatpur, G.I.P. Ry. Defendant.

To the above named defendants.

Whereas the Plaintiff dwelling at Bhawal has instituted a suit in this Court against you for Rs. 520-10-0 for the price of cloth Rs. 166-8 with Rs. 134-2 as interest thereon from 24-4-25 and 18-12-25 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a Pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on Saturday the 9th day of February 1929 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the 'final disposal' of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Court, this 29th day of January 1929.

G. A. PAL,
Clerk of the Court.

Notice.—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on your depositing the necessary expenses.

(2) If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court, together with the cost of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING

IT IS HOPED that all Members of the Elphinstone Society will make a Special effort to attend the Social Gathering to be held at the College on the 2nd February at 4-30 p.m.

31723.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 10 tons of cleaned sandal wood of the Sandur State to ests cut into bideis will be sold in public auction by the Dewna Sahab of Sandur on the 2th February, 1929, at 12 noon at Sandur, subject to the following conditions.

(1) The sale is subject to the confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Trivandrum.

(2) Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.

(3) As soon as the sales are knocked down 1/4 of the bid amount, excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100/- should be paid at once, and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur State treasury within 7 days from the receipt of the confirmation of sales by the Agent to the Governor-General, who will have the power of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.

(4) The usual deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,

Dewana.

Sandur (Bellary Dt.).

31714

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Order V, Rule 20, Act V of 1908).
(Civil Suit No. 15 of 1923)

IN THE COURT OF HON. JUDGE S. B. CHITNAVIS, SUB-JUDGE FIRST CLASS, AT NARSINGPUR

(1) LALA AJODHIA PRASAD, (2) HARPRASAD, Kayastha of Chhenakar chhar and (3) CHHIDAMULNE minor son of Nandhal and through next friend Nandlal (father) Kalar of Naregan Tehsil Gedarwada District Narsingpur, C. P. Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

(1) NAZIRALI, son of Shamsuddin Bohra, Shopkeeper, General Merchant, resident of Anar, via Adan. (2) MOHAMMAD ALI, son of Shamsuddin Bohra, Commission Agent, resident of Bombay Saraf Bazar, Bombay. (3) TAHARALI, minor son of Shamsuddin Bohra through next friend maternal uncle Abdul Qadir Bohra, General Merchant, resident of Mousarai ki Badi, Ahmadabad (Gujarat). (4) ABDUL QADIR BOHRA, General Merchant, of Mousarai ki Badi, Ahmadabad (Gujarat) Guardian of the minor defendant No. 3. (5) ZENAB BAI, wife of Ali Hussain. (6) MST. SAEIABAI, daughter of Faizali, (7) ALI HUSSEN, son of Mohammed Ali. (8) NIZAMUDDIN, son of Taibabai Bohras Shopkeepers, General Merchants, residents of Sidhpur State, Bombay. (9) SAEFUDDIN, (10) MEHFUZABAI, (11) MST. FATMA-BAI, sons of Faizali Bohra, General Merchant, minors through next friend mother MST. Ruziabai residents of Sidhpur, State Baroda. (12) MT. RUQAIABAI, widow of Faizali, guardian of the defendants Nos. 9, 10 and 11. (13) MST. RUQAIABAI, widow of Faizali Bohra, General Merchant, resident of Sidhpur, State Baroda. (14) ABDULLAHAI, son of Qasimuddin Bohra, Shopkeeper, resident of Ujjain, (Gwalior State) Defendants.

Claim for Rs. 8,073/1/3 for redemption of immoveable property.

Whereas plaintiffs have instituted a suit for redemption of property valued at Rs. 8,073/1/3 against the defendants noted above. Defendants are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 11th day of March of 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim, and defendants are directed to produce on the day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 26th day of January 1929.

AMUSEMENTS.

KRISHNA CINEMA

WILL PRESENT

From Saturday, 2nd Feb. 1929

GUJARAT STUDIO'S NEW PRODUCTION

Young Ascetic

Featuring

Miss GULAB, Miss DURGA, Mr. PAHELWAN, Mr. IBRAHIM, Mr. VISHNU and others.

Hair-raising Climax. Heart-splitting Stunts, Attractive Plot.

ALSO SOME CYCLE FEATS ON THE STAGE. REMEMBER TO-MORROW TO SEE THIS PICTURE.

Lest You Forget

Thousands of spectators have run made after

"YOUNG INDIA"

WHY DON'T YOU DECIDE TO VISIT

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

YOUNG INDIA
YOUNG INDIA
YOUNG INDIA
WEST-END CINEMA

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th January 1929 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF METAL SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Office of the Deputy Engineer, at Love Grove, Worli a big lot of metal scrap about 100 tons.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT ONLY
AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

The Most Beautiful Woman in Paris

HUGUETTE DUFLOS
In the Spectacular French Photoplay

KONIGSMARK

A ROYAL ROMANCE IN
12 LAZZLING PARTS.

NEXT CHANGE

SYDNEY CHAPLIN

SKIRTS



EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

EDGAR WARWICK

Presents

THE PEEP SHOW

All that is Bright and
Best from Revue-Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Screen EPIC by the author of

'THE FOUR HOISEMEN'

"TORRENT"

FEATURING

RICARDO CORTEZ
GRETA GARBO

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10

THE WIFE WHO WASN'T WANTED

STARRING

IRENE RICH
HUNTLY GORCON.

A WARNER BROS. SCREEN CLASSIC.
THE PICTURE EVERY WIFE WANTS TO SEE.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

NEXT SATURDAY

Swift as a Hawk—Relentless as a Cobra

'THE MYSTERY PILOT'

with

and KATHRYN McGUIRE

A Serial in 21 Reels
will be finished in 2 Weeks
1st WEEK! 11 PARTS.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). Then he was put on Virol. After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confided "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.S. ENGLAND.

TO-DAY
Showing permanent
effects of VIROL.

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROLPHOTO No. 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Ilclma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Ilclma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.



VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Ilclma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Ilclma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Ilclma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.



Ilclma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use Ilclma Cold Cream, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

NEWS FROM NEAR EAST

No Revolt Against Hedjaz Government

"Ummul-Kura" of Mecca writes in its issue of 4th January:—
"Every year when the Hajj season approaches all sorts of false rumours are spread about the holy Hedjaz, the main purpose of these reports being propaganda for dissuading Hajj pilgrims from proceeding to Hedjaz."

COMPLETE PEACE AND ORDER.

But these false rumours always fail in their object because they cannot belie the incontrovertible fact that peace and order reign supreme in the holy places so that the parallel can be found only in the early days of Islam.

We need not write about these conditions at length because all the pilgrims have seen them and experienced them. In spite of this there are people who, out of spite and jealousy, spread mischievous reports of discontent in Hedjaz emanated from Sherif Ali, son of Sherif Hussein in Baghdad. The Government of Hedjaz contradicted these news and reiterated that perfect peace existed in Hedjaz.

FALSE REPORTS BY SHERIF ALI.

Sherif Ali interviewed by the representative of the "Baghdad Times" had said that the tribes of Asfan, Beni Saad and Beni Nasir near Jeddah had revolted against the authority of the present Hedjaz Government. The absurdity of the report can be seen from the fact that in Jeddah itself there is no news about these happenings that exist only in Sherif Ali's imagination. There are correspondents of foreign papers in Jeddah who are as ignorant of any revolt as the people of Jeddah themselves. If the conditions had been such evidently the people of Jeddah would have known it first.

MOHAMMERA REVOLT SUBDUED.

The Persian paper "Tufan" says that the rising in Mohammerra was subdued long ago but its after-effects continued to linger on but now the authority of the Persian Government has been completely established. The Government of Persia distributed leaflets by means of aeroplanes declaring that general amnesty had been given and that the tribesmen should lay down arms.

"Tufan" writes that His Majesty, Reza Shah gave audience to prominent representatives of different classes and told them among other things, that except the accredited spiritual authorities or the students, others have no right to put turbans on their heads. His Majesty also asked Sheikh Khozai why he had not changed the fashion of his dress when all the "Mashaiikh" of Khozistan had changed their fashions.

"NATIONAL LEADER RATHER THAN KING."

"Tufan" writes an interesting article on the above interview of His Majesty Reza Shah with the prominent people of the country under the caption "Yesterday the King looked like a national leader rather than a King" and says that the old days of sycophancy are gone when people and countries used to say "Amen" to every word uttered by Kings so much so that in literature proverbs have crept into this effect, e.g., "Word of Kings is the King of Words" but now our King is setting a different example by inviting the prominent men of the country to exchange views and to advise on the welfare of the nation. The Pehlvi King does not believe that his word is the "King of Words" and the final authority on any question but he gives due weight to the words of other thinkers and leaders of the nation.

MAHMUD PASHA ON TOUR.

The unconstitutional Prime Minister of Egypt Mahmud Pasha, is on tour in the eastern provinces of Egypt. His subordinates are arranging demonstrations to show that the public has friendly sentiments towards his Government. In Mecca the President of the branch of Wafd organisation was also won over by the supporters of Mahmud Pasha to take part in these "receptions" and later on, this was made a point of propaganda against Wafd. But the fact remains that the country is still solidly behind Wafd and although stage demonstrations are being managed and the voice of opposition is ruthlessly being suppressed yet now and then people show the courage to raise their voice against the usurper in the face of all risks. ("Tehadul Arabi").

WEEKLY COTTON MARKETS.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)
Bombay, Jan. 31.

Since we wrote our report last week the net changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	March	May	October
New York	23/1/29	20.08	20.10
New York	30/1/29	19.69	19.71
		—39	—35
Liverpool	23/1/29	10.27	10.33
Liverpool	30/1/29	10.12	10.10
		—15	—14

The tone of the market has been poor and prices have continued to sag. Our Liverpool agents have cabled us that there is practically no outside interest in the cotton market. As the trade is apparently well supplied a moderate amount of tired bull liquidation has been sufficient to bring about the above decline. Every week now brings us nearer to the time when the next crop will become more important as a market factor. In this connection it is reported that good winter rains have been experienced in the cotton belt. On the other hand we are advised that a larger than usual number of bollweevil have gone into hibernation this winter. It is too early yet to worry much about these pests as there might easily be a spell of weather cold enough to kill many of them. In spite of the fact that most cables from Liverpool and New York are bullish in tone we see little chance of any recovery in the near future. The Broach crop in India has now commenced to move and as practically none of it has been sold to consumers prices in Bombay are likely to decline further. As this happens there will be heavy liquidation of the Broach/American straddle and the selling which this will bring about on the Home markets should be sufficient to keep prices there in check.

Over the week local hedge contracts are about Rs. 9 per Candy lower. The declining tendency of the American markets has been a sad disappointment to local speculators who have again been led astray by the bullish cables of Liverpool and New York commission houses. As we have pointed out on several occasions our Broach contract has been kept out of parity with other Indian cottons. Liquidation has now commenced and as the Broach crop moves will have to continue until the price comes into line.

During the week there has been only a moderate export demand but some of our Mill friends have commenced to secure some of their requirements. We are of opinion the latter buyers should continue to buy as many Indian styles are now cheap on basis. The demand for ready cotton has been fairly good as several exporters have been forced to buy to complete their January shipments as cotton they had secured upon arrival had not arrived in time owing to delays in railway transport. No agreement has yet been reached between our local Millowners and the representatives of labour, but it is hoped

that an amicable settlement may be reached at an early date.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 31.

	May Opening Rs.	Lowest Rs.	50/14/6
Castor-seeds Delivery	51/2	51/2	51/2
Closing Rs.	51/1/6	Cleaning Rs.	51/-
Cotton-seeds Delivery	January Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.
Closing Rs.	Cleaning Rs.	4/11/6	
Cotton-seeds Delivery	May Opening Rs.	4/11/9	Highest Rs.
Closing Rs.	4/12/1	1/2 Lowest Rs.	4/12
Groundnut Seeds Delivery	February Opening Rs.	53/12	Highest Rs.
Closing Rs.	53/10/6	Cleaning Rs.	53/11/-
Groundnut Delivery	February Opening Rs.	53/12	Highest Rs.
Closing Rs.	53/11/-	Cleaning Rs.	53/10
Groundnut Seeds Delivery	May Opening Rs.	56/3/6	Highest Rs.
Closing Rs.	56/3	Cleaning Rs.	56/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

	Quantity
Wheat	42,897 cwt.
Lined	6,896 "
Rape Rai and Mustard-seeds	89 "
Ganguly-seeds	4,891 "
Poppy-seed	9 "
Groundnuts	57,157 "
Castor-seed	4,587 "
Rice	2,284 "
Myraballams	6,177 "
Cottonseed	18,219 "
Morwa-seed	11 "
Gram	930 "
Joowar	2,581 "
Maize	112 "
Barley	1,164 "
Bajree	4,315 "
Coal	1,168 Tons.

COOLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 31-1-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.997 inches (.018 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.19.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 47.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at a.m. 47.0.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (6.6 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 53.7 degree (12.7 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 41 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 238 m.f.e.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10) 0.
An earth quake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3100 miles away was recorded by the seismograph in the Coolaba Observatory at 22hr. 37 min. yesterday (1. S. T.)



Allenburys' Foods

The Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhoea and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 Milk Food No. 2

Birth to 3 months 3 to 6 months

Malted Food No. 3

6 months and upwards

Speciality packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representatives for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."



To Whiten Teeth Free Them of Dingy Film

And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth

and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY.

313, Bombay Road, Fort

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Public meeting of Bombay women to sympathise with Queen Souraiya, Javerbai Hall, Vanta Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m., Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas presiding.

SATURDAY, February 2.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 29th inst. and is due to arrive here on the 24th Feb. via Singapore and Colombo.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—Disease, Small-pox attacks 9, Plague attack 1 death 1, Influenza death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 60. The total mortality this day last year was 78.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

The Extremes Elocution Competition of the Parsis of both the sexes will be held on Sunday February 3, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. H. P. Mody will preside and Mrs. Mody will distribute the prizes. Altogether 21 Parsi candidates will take part and each candidate will be given about 5 minutes' preparation time. Miss Goolistan J. Bahadurji and Mr. P. J. Marzban will act as judges.

GOLE VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

The final match of the above Tournament will be played on the Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, near Parsee Statue, Byculla, between the Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Robert Money High School, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when The Hon. Mr. Moulana Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed (Minister of Education) will present and give away the trophy to the winners.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay National College Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. at Congress House. All members are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S. S. "Malaja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 1st February 1929 instead of at 8 a.m. as previously notified.

Mails for Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar per extra S. S. "Elhora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 6th February 1929.

Correspondence for Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THANKS TO VOTERS OF "C" WARD.

Mr. M. N. Talpade writes:—"As I cannot thank each individual voter who has helped me to get into the city's Corporation I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of gratitude to them for their support. I only wish to be able to satisfy their expectations about me."

Dr. M. B. Velkar writes:—"Allow me to offer through your journal my sincere thanks to all my voters from C Ward and also the volunteers who supported my candidature and won victory for me at the poll."

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 24th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's S. S. "Karama" is now expected to arrive here from South and East African ports at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd proximo and will now be berthed at Ballard Pier on arrival.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—Disease Small-pox Attacks 7, Deaths 5, Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 75. The total mortality this day last year was 86.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Valentine Chirol lunched at Government House Bombay on Thursday.
The Governor of Bombay visited the suburban housing schemes at Kurla, Trombay etc. on Thursday.

Lady Sykes presided at a Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society on Thursday the 31st January.
The Governor of Bombay dined with the Bombay Light Horse at the Wellington Sports Club on Thursday.
Lady Sykes attended the annual Girls Friendly Society Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana on Thursday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

BUDGET UNDER DISCUSSION

PROPOSAL TO LOWER WATER TAX FOR PORT TRUST CARRIED

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday it was resolved to charge water tax to the Bombay Port Trust at the rate of fourteen annas per thousand gallons instead of rupee one as recommended by the Standing Committee.

PORT TRUST AND WATER TAX.
Debate was resumed on the amendment of Mr. Meyer Nissim who had moved at the last meeting:—
That the Budget Estimate in respect of receipts for the year 1929-30 from the Port Trust in respect of the supply of water to them during the year be calculated at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons instead of at Rs. 1 per 1,000 gallons as proposed by the Standing Committee and the estimate be adopted at Rs. 4,53,750.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment:—
That the Budget Estimates in respect of receipts for the year 1929-30 from (a) Cotton and other Mills and (b) Bleaching Mills in respect of the supply of water to them during the year be calculated at the rate of Rs. 1 per 1,000 gallons instead of at annas 10 as proposed by the Standing Committee and the estimates be adopted at Rs. 4,56,480 and Rs. 1,96,160 respectively and the Budget Estimate in respect of receipts for the same year from "Other Factories" be calculated at the rate of Rs. 1 per 1,000 gallons instead of at annas 14 per 1,000 gallons as proposed by the Standing Committee and the estimate be adopted at Rs. 3,33,810.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved a further amendment:—
"That the Water Tax be estimated at the rate of 14 annas per 1,000 gallons instead of Rs. 1 as proposed by the Standing Committee in respect of water supplied to the Bombay Port Trust and the estimate of income from water be reduced accordingly."

Mr. Mody said it was not fair that they should single out the Port Trust for increased taxation when they had left out the Municipal Corporation. It was true that the Municipal Corporation had spent a large sum of money for the duplication of the Tansa water works, but he submitted that that burden should not be thrown on one single body.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the amendment.

Mr. Meyer Nissim withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Mody.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot moved the third amendment as under:—
"That the Corporation hereby determine, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in Chapter 8 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, that the Water Tax leviable on Buildings and Lands under Section 140 (a) of the said Act be levied for the year 1929-30 at the rate of 4 per cent. instead of at 3 3/4 per cent. as proposed by the Standing Committee. That the Budget Estimate in respect of revenue for the year from Water Works be enhanced accordingly."

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the amendment.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposed the amendment and asked Mr. Arbutnot as to why he did not muster courage to bring an amendment to increase the taxation of Government from 8 annas to 14 annas and bring it on the level of the Port Trust.

The Municipal Commissioner urged the House to consider the financial position of the Municipality and as a "via media" to accept the amendment of Mr. Mody.

Mr. Mody's amendment was carried by 49 against 29 votes.

Dr. Choksy's amendment was thrown out.

The Corporation then passed the income side of the Budget and adjourned till Monday next.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

MR. BHASKERRAO MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta, M.A.L.L.B. Advocate, Chief Judge, Bhavnagar State, who is at Present a Fellow of the Bombay University, representing the Registered Graduates' Constituency, is a candidate for election to the Senate of the University from the same constituency.

HON. MR. JUSTICE M. A. A. KHAN ON LEAVE

"The Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursdays date states:—
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for one month combined with leave on half allowances for three months and seven days with effect from the 10th June 1929 and is permitted to prefix to the leave the Summer Vacation of the Bombay High Court from the 15th April 1929 to the 9th June 1929 and to suffix thereto the October Vacation of that Court from the 17th October 1929 to the 30th October 1929 and the Divali Holidays from the 31st October to the 2nd November 1929.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL

THIRD READING PASSED BY LORDS

The House of Lords on the 30th inst. passed the Bill.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES

FALL IN RECEIPTS DUE TO MILL STRIKE

INCREASE IN CLOSING BALANCE

CHIEF OFFICERS NOTE.

At a special meeting of the Improvement Committee held on Thursday afternoon, the Chief Officer presented the budget estimate of income and expenditure for the year 1929-30. In his note the Chief Officer says:—

In the Revised Budget for 1927-28 the deficit for that year was estimated at Rs. 24,09 lakhs; the actuals amounted to Rs. 23,29 so there was a small improvement of Rs. 0,80.

REVENUE ESTIMATES FOR 1928-29.
Revenue from all sources was originally estimated at Rs. 79,32,876. It is now estimated at Rs. 76,62,000. The three main heads to which this revenue is credited and the original and revised estimates of the amounts to be so credited are shown as follows:—

	Original.	Revised.
Land Revenue	50,75,876.	49,13,491.
Municipal Contribution	24,07,000.	23,02,180.
Miscellaneous	4,50,000.	4,46,359.
Original Total	79,32,876.	76,62,000.

Receipts are likely to be Rs. 2,71 lakhs below the original estimate. This is due in part to the prolonged strike of the textile workers, a large number of whom occupy the Board's chawls and acquired buildings and to a decrease in the Municipal contribution. The decrease in revenue from acquired buildings is Rs. 1,42 lakhs and from chawls Rs. 0,63. The decrease in the case of the chawls would have been much greater had we not been able to let additional rooms in buildings outside areas directly affected by the strike. As most of the rooms in chawls occupied by textile workers are let at rents considerably below the market rental and as practically none of the workers vacated, it is probable that some of the areas will be recovered, but the process will be slow.

The decrease in the Municipal contribution is Rs. 1,05 lakhs and is due to the fact that the general tax did not yield as much in the previous year as was expected.

The expenditure on general account is now estimated at Rs. 1,05,05,672 as against the original of Rs. 1,05,71,075. There is therefore a saving of about Rs. 67,000 of which about half is on the cost of management and establishment.

The deficit on the General Account is now expected to amount to about Rs. 28,44 lakhs instead of Rs. 26,38, the increase being due to the causes above noted.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The opening balance was Rs. 87.04 lakhs or Rs. 9.90 more than anticipated. This was due in part to the deficit in the previous year being smaller than estimated and mainly to an increase of Rs. 3.82 lakhs in sale proceeds and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 5.16 lakhs.

Sale proceeds for the current year are likely to amount to Rs. 4.84 lakhs or Rs. 1.52 more than the original estimate. The larger opening balance having enabled us to reduce the gross amount of the loan by Rs. 5 lakhs the net proceeds will amount to Rs. 18.49 lakhs. Total capital receipts including the opening balance are likely to amount to Rs. 90.37 lakhs or Rs. 8.17 lakhs more than originally assumed. The larger opening balance at the beginning of the year enabled the Committee to redeem from the Imperial Bank Rs. 20 lakhs of six per cent. paper pledged to secure an advance made by the Bank some years ago.

Expenditure on capital account is expected to amount to Rs. 49.89 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 51.44. The main heads are follows:—

	Original.	Revised.
Management and Establishment	6,70,400.	6,60,375.
Acquisition	10,51,900.	8,63,870.
Works	7,84,040.	5,71,433.
Deficit on General Account	26,38,199.	28,43,672.
Total	51,44,539.	49,39,350.

The closing balance is likely to amount to Rs. 40,97,911 or to Rs. 10,23 lakhs more than the original. This balance includes the Rs. 20 lakhs of 6 per cent. paper referred to above.

B. B. SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE DISLOCATED

SEQUOL TO FIRE IN SIGNAL CABIN

The General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:—

"Owing to breakage of the overhead electric wire at the north end of Churchgate station at about 5-40 on Thursday, morning and to a fire caused in the signal cabin by the broken wire coming in contact with signal-gear, the electric suburban service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway between Colaba and Grant Road, was suspended until 11-30.

PEARL MILL MURDER TRIAL

24 WEAVERS STAND IN DOCK

1 WORKER TURNS APPROVER

On charge of being members of an unlawful assembly and murder of Kaikudru Sorabji Davar, Assistant Weaving Master on the Pearl Mill, Worli, on December 30 last, Papamian A.M. and 24 other Weavers of the Mill stood in the dock before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police prosecutor narrating the prosecution story first made an application to His Worship that the King's pardon be extended to one of the accused, Shivrarn Narayan, who had turned an approver. The Magistrate granted the pardon on the understanding that Shivrarn Narayan would make a full and true disclosure of the part played by each of the accused in the commission of the murder.

Mr. Thanawalla proceeded that all the accused were weavers in the Pearl Mills, Worli, where the deceased Mr. Davar was employed as Assistant Weaving Master for over 10 years. On the termination of the General Mill Strike in the city in October last after a duration of wellnigh six months, the Pearl Mills along with the rest, restarted work. From this day to the day of the murder, there had been three lightning strikes in the Pearl Mill. On the day of the murder, the deceased hunched at 2-30 p.m. in one of the rooms in the Mill and then walked into the Weaving Department. He was working at a desk in this department when all of a sudden, about 250 weavers armed with sticks and iron bars rushed on him shouting "Maro! Maro!"

RAN FOR LIFE.

The deceased ran into the Folding Department, and concealed himself behind a stack of cloth to save himself from his assailants. The latter, however, followed close on his heels and assaulted the deceased in a most merciless manner. The deceased fell down unconscious and the assailants quickly returned to their respective places and resumed work. A portion of the crowd then repaired to the manager's room with the same intention, but fortunately he was away. Jehangir Mistry, another weaving master in the same Mill, who was an eye witness to the assault, had the deceased subsequently

removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he succumbed shortly after admission.

The same evening Mr. Mistry identified all the accused from among 601 weavers of the mill as having taken part in the assault. The clothes of six of them were blood stained.

Reverting to the motive of the crime Mr. Thanawalla pointed out that for some time past the workers in the Mill had been nursing a grievance against the deceased whom they suspected of making misrepresentations to the management.

A fortnight before the murder, continued Mr. Thanawalla, the first accused was said to have sent in his resignation as a protest against Davar's conduct. But when a substitute was appointed he again turned up and resumed work.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S PROTECTION.

So the substitute was sent away, upon which the weaver including the first accused created a row demanding provision for the substitute also. Davar refused to comply with their demands and thereafter his life was threatened several times. Knowing that he was running risks, Davar wrote to the Police Commissioner for protection stating the name of the first accused Papamian and another.

Mr. Jehangir Ganeshji Mistry, an Assistant Weaving Master of the Pearl Mills, was then examined at length. He corroborated all the details of the prosecution story.

SEARCH FOR DAVAR.

Mr. Frank Stott, Manager of the Pearl Mills, stated that the mill went on strike on December 15 last. Some of the workers were searching for Davar and witness learnt that he was hiding in a cabin. He went there with a Police Havildar and asked the deceased to come out. Subsequently the workers resumed work. Since the mills started work after the general strike, the deceased had complained to the witness that he feared for his life and mentioned the names of Papamian and Shivrarn Narain in this connection.

Witness corroborated the story of the alleged resignation of Papamian and the appointment of a substitute in his place. When Papamian returned after two days witness refused to re-engage him and on this question the mill went on strike the same day. Subsequently after some correspondence with the Girni Kamgar Union, it was agreed to take back Papamian on his giving an undertaking not to take part in any strike in future.

HEARS OF ASSAULT.

Coming to the day of the murder, witness stated that the mill was working till 1 p.m. without any untoward incident. Witness had an appointment with Mr.

Under the Clock

BY TWINKLE.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1929.



I do hope Mr. Baldwin will put in his pipe and smoke at leisure in order better to appreciate Mr. Jayakar's effective commentary on the Viceroy's speech.

"The Viceroy", Mr. Jayakar acidly remarks, "has done well to restate certain well-known principles which required to be emphasized in the light of recent events." But he adds: "I do wish these principles had been kept in view steadily last year by those who are responsible for the present muddle."

Who began the "present muddle"? Who were responsible for the accentuation in India of that feeling of "distrust" which the Viceroy deplores? The Baldwin Government, of course. They had opportunity and warning enough not to commit the folly of foisting upon India an All-White Commission.

But Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues are now too busy with matters nearer home like the fate of their party at the next elections to bother about the "muddle" in India. They will suffer for it.

The success of the Nationalists will, of course, be explained away by the Anglo-Indian Press. But it is a bad pill— isn't it?—for journals who fondly declared that the position of stalwart Nationalists was "shaky"—to find that they get in with hamper majorities.

But why did the Labour group not decide in running that a small number of candidates and canvassing for the few instead of finding that votes were lost amongst the many? It is a pity that none of these many could get in. But it was a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth.

Mother: "Johnny, what are you doing in the pantry?"

Johnny: "Oh, just putting a few things away."

Latest Cotton News
New York Futures 8 Points Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 31.
The New York Futures Market opened unchanged, and declined 8 points within the first hour on tired long liquidation. It closed at 8 points up.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 31.
The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened easy at unchanged prices, but improved 4 points on short covering. At the advance, there was no demand, and prices declined on reversed liquidation, and closed 4 points under the previous close.

Price fluctuations in May delivery:—
Opening 10.19 (unchanged), 1023 (+.04); 10.18 (—01),— Closed 10.15 (—04).

BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 31.
The local market opened at Rs. 351/4 for Broach, April/May delivery, and declined to Rs. 349/4, influenced by an unfavourable New York cable. At 11 p.m. the market was quoted at Rs. 349-10.

Dange, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, to discuss matters regarding the reinstatement of Papamian. Witness heard at 3 o'clock that the deceased was assaulted and at once required to the spot. He saw around the deceased blood-stained boards, iron bars and other missiles. Witness learnt that the assailants had also made a rush at his room, but found him away. "I was lucky to be away, your Worship", observed the witness.

DANGE'S HOLD ON WORKERS.

Witness stated that when he returned to the mill after hearing about the assault, the workers in the Weaving Department were working as if nothing had happened. The police were also there and just about that time Mr. Dange arrived in the mill. It was perhaps the presence of Mr. Dange that had his subduing effect on the workers. Witness was present when the identification of the accused was held.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Shivrarn Narayan, the approver in the case, was the next witness to be examined. He stated that he had put in 2-1/2 years' service in the mill. After the termination of the general strike in October he joined the mill along with other workers. Witness was a member of the Committee of the Pearl Mill weavers as also Papamian, the first accused.

Witness stated the weavers were not satisfied with the deceased was generally described as a "bad man". It was stated by workers that he did not supply them with proper materials required for their work.

CONFERENCE OF STRIKE LEADERS.

Witness referred to a conference of the strike leaders, members of the Pearl Mill Weavers' Committee and the Manager of the same mill. At this meeting Papamian, the first accused, was present. The conference was about the reduction of wages in the mill. Papamian demanded of the Manager for a wage of Rs. 80 per month. The Manager asked him to keep quiet. Thereupon Papamian lost his temper and shouted "we do not want Davar. He is misrepresenting our case."

On hearing Papamian's services were discharged, saw the Manager and represented to him that unless Papamian was kept in service some trouble might occur in the mill. A meeting of the weavers

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK

	Jan. 31.
Previous Closing	19.71
To-day's Opening	19.71
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing	19.79
Difference	+08
Broach Expectation	Rs.353

LIVERPOOL

	Jan. 31.
Previous Closing	10.19
To-day's Opening	10.19
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing	10.15
Difference	—04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Jan. 31.
Silver Ready	25-3
Difference	Lower 0-1
Silver Forward	25-4
Difference	Lower 0-1
Tone of Market:—	Quiet

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 31.
1st Settlement	59/3
2nd Settlement	59-7
3rd Settlement	59-0

was held in this connection and everybody was emphatic that Papamian should be reinstated. Witness with several others saw Mr. Dange and requested him to induce the Manager to take Papamian back. Mr. Dange phoned the Superintendent and got a reply that unless Papamian and 14 others signed a submission that they will not again go on strike, it was not possible to reinstate Papamian.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

NEW CHINA MILL STILL CLOSED

MEN AFRAID TO GO TO WORK

The New China Mill still remains closed, as the men are afraid to go to work owing to the rounding up of the suspects in connection with the murder of the three Pathans recently. The police had arrested 125 persons out of whom nearly half are already discharged. The workmen of the Manekji Petit Mill situate at Tardeo also threaten to go on strike as they are dissatisfied with the pay they receive.

DEATHS DUE TO COLD

The severe spell of cold which Bombay has been experiencing for the last two days took for its toll two persons whose bodies were removed to the morgue by the police for inquest. In the first case, one Naga Savji (35) was found dead in the third class waiting room at Victoria Terminus owing to severe cold. Another case of death due to unbearable and excessive cold occurred at Byculla where an unknown Hindu passenger was found dead in the third class compartment of 40 up train at 11 p.m.

Ahmedabad.—The Committee of the Millowners' Association, which met today, to consider the demand for an increase in wages made by the Labour Union has decided to call a special meeting of the Association on Saturday to consider the suggestion.—A. P.

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1929.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Anything like military training, even simple military drill, has so long been alien to the mind of the average Indian that till but recently it was considered the height of presumption for even a Legislative Council so much as to appeal to Government to introduce in our colleges even a semblance of military training. Such training was the privilege of the ruling class and of such few others as the rulers could safely put trust in. The common folk could only be content with being protected by foreigners and their mercenary Indian underlings. A citizen army or training to this end was beyond the region of dreams. Such was till a few years ago a feature of the slave mentality of the Indian people. Things are at last providentially changing and we have no doubt that Dr. Moonje's resolution in the Assembly was calculated, among other things, to effect a psychological revolution, to shatter that nervousness about even the talk of training. Within a few months an average Indian will intensely realise that compulsory military training for some period at some stage in his youth is as much his right as compulsory primary education is in his childhood. At present the question may be only talked about, but the talk will not long be barren. And the volunteer movement that has made its appearance in the country is bound to grow with or without Government's aid.

When we say that Dr. Moonje's resolution is calculated to effect a psychological revolution, we do not at all suggest that it is not a practical proposition. It is immediately practicable, if Government are half as earnest about it as the people are. The resolution does not ask for full

military training to be made compulsory immediately. It only states that Government should take steps "as early as possible to provide for compulsory physical training, military drill, and rifle practice for Indian boys attending schools and colleges between the ages of 16 and 20." About compulsory physical training in schools and colleges there should be no two opinions among sane educationists. Military drill may be taken as part of such training, as having all the advantages of the common drill and at the same time preparing the student for essential military training. Rifle practice is only a part of military training proper and has the great educative advantage of combatting the unworthy fear of handling arms, prevalent among the Indian students under the British regime. In moving his resolution Dr. Moonje did well to warn Government that "the day was past when a Viceroy could think that 30,000 soldiers could defend India" and that "no one else would be able to protect India as a Dominion except the trained youth of the country."

Government's objection to the resolution was only to be expected. To use the words of Mr. Jayakar spoken with reference to the N. W. P. Province Chief Commissioner's opposition to compulsory military training, "you might as well ask an alligator whether fish he allowed liberty or not." But the Government member's arguments were utterly untenable and unconvincing. Mr. Bajpai's objection to the educational value of the resolution was puerile. The constitutional objection that education is a provincial transferred subject cannot prevent the Government of India from making a

commendation to the Provincial Governments. The argument that the scheme is too big and costly is met by the answer that the scheme admits of stages and parts, that the period of compulsion may be slightly reduced and that a modest beginning can and ought to be made in a matter that concerns the defence of the country under any scheme of Swaraj. Finally the objection against the essential idea of compulsion is hardly convincing, when a number of less important subjects are made compulsory in schools and colleges. The youth of the country now demand compulsory military training and it is graceless to-day to boggle at compulsion. In this connection Government will do well to pay heed to Mr. Jayakar's warning. He said: "There are to-day 60,000 youths whose generosity and good impulses are being diverted. To-day they can be diverted towards intrepidity, enterprise, courage, self-sacrifice and welfare. Are you prepared to harness this intelligence, this energy? A few of us are struggling to have it diverted into proper channels, but if you fail to harness, do no complain later if this energy is diverted to Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. The choice is yours." Mr. Jayakar is about the last person to indulge in exaggeration or idle threats.

INEXCUSABLE INDIFFERENCE

The resolution in the Assembly asking for protection to the Indian film industry deserved a better fate than to be lost through the Presidents casting vote against it. Every one who spoke on the resolution admitted that the film industry in India had great possibilities if timely aid were given to it and that it was a tremendous force for mass education. Other nations have long since recognised the importance of the industry and have vied with one another in supporting it in a variety of ways. But the Government of India have done nothing whatsoever for the Indian film industry. They appointed a Committee in the fond hope that it might somehow favour Imperial preference. The Committee made some modest recommendations, but did not in any way countenance preference for British films. The Government of India have not since been hasty in giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee. Mr. Rananjaya Singh tried through his resolution to remind the Government of India of their responsibility in the matter. But as usual they stated that the question was being deeply considered by them and the provincial Governments but that for the present they must oppose the resolution and even Col. Crawford's amendment in favour of only those recommendations of the Cinema Committee that were unanimous. Government's attitude we can understand though we certainly cannot appreciate it. But we can neither appreciate nor understand the hostile attitude or indifference of some of the Indian elected members of the Assembly. They did not say what they had to say against the resolution but only voted against it, some remaining neutral. The absence of several elected members is also much to be regretted as having contributed to the failure of the resolution. The President's action in casting his vote against the resolution is inexplicable. It seems that he and several other elected members hope Government will soon bring forward their own proposals to give effect to the Committee's recommendations. But the failure of the present resolution is not calculated to expedite matters. And where foreign cinema interests are striving to obtain a monopoly in this country, delays are more than ordinarily dangerous.

LESSONS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

There is one feature of the results of elections for the Municipal Corporation which deserves the close attention of the protagonists of special electorates. The Muslims of Bombay constitute about 16 per cent. of its population and they have won, through joint electorates, 12 out of 76 seats, that is, 18 per cent. representation. The Parsis, who form hardly 7 per cent. of the population, have won 18 seats, that is, 24 per cent. representation. These figures convey their own lessons. First that even where the seats are not reserved, Muslims are able to secure representation in proportion to their population if not more; second that given a minority, which is educationally well equipped and well-organised, as the Parsis are to-day and as the Muslims can be to-morrow if they rely on themselves and not on artificial crutches provided by Government—it can more than hold its own under a system of joint electorates. The voting in Tuesday's election was largely on communal lines. But while the Hindus seem to have cast their votes with some discrimination—except in regard to Mrs. Gokhale and Mr. Taisree—the Muslim did not use their votes wisely. Thus in the C ward where 15,153 and 13,075 votes were cast in favour of Messrs. Mahomed Ali Allahbux and Curry, respectively a very useful member like Mr. Hussainali Rahimtoola was defeated because he could not secure more than seven thousand votes.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY BILL AND CRITICAL EXAMINATION

(BY POLITICUS)

The provisions of the Public Safety Bill have, naturally, aroused considerable hostility among the politically-minded people of India, a hostility which, one cannot help feeling, in the case of the majority of the opponents, is the child of the general distrust with which, under existing conditions, every demand for extraordinary powers by a non-responsible executive government is inevitably viewed in this country. Given a capitalist or proprietorial organisation of society, which is of course, the prevailing scheme of social structure in this country, with the capitalist classes still having, by far an overwhelming voice in the government of the country, the activities of the professed Communists hailing from foreign climes cannot but be regarded with hostility. Measures like this ought, therefore, to be of no surprise, if only the Government proposing them were in full possession of the confidence of the majority of the people they govern. The fact of a widespread hostility may, therefore, be taken to be evidence of the lack of confidence in the existing Government, which the provisions of the Bill in no way contribute to amend.

The purpose of the Bill, as stated in the Preamble, or as can be inferred from the title and the operative clauses, is a clear case of question-begging:

"A Bill to provide for the removal of certain persons from British India in the interests of Public Safety." There is nothing in the actual wording of the Bill to show where and how the authorities consider public safety to be endangered so far as to demand just such an extraordinary measure! Unless, of course, it is intended, by giving this title, to provide for the legal exercise of the Viceroy's extraordinary power for certification. But this, if true, would only add to the prevailing distrust. Is that wise? Or even desirable?

The Preamble proper does not read matters:—

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the removal of certain persons from British India in the interests of public safety."

STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

Can there be a more glaring case of question-begging? The mere suggestion of "expediency" is ominous. If Government cannot put their case on a higher ground than that of "expediency," they would have no leg to stand on in any Assembly where a fair consideration is to be given to such extraordinary proposals as those contained in the Bill. And, more than "expediency" Government cannot plead for their measure, because of their unwillingness to bring forward adequate evidence to support each particular case, on its own merits. Everything urged so far on the side of the Government in favour of the Bill tends to make it clear that: If Government desire one thing above everything else, they desire no publicity of their reasons for seeking to remove a person from British Indian territory. This insistence on absolute secrecy is itself suggestive of Star Chamber methods. For Clause 7, in the Bill as amended by the Selected Committee, though an addition by the Select Committee and as such a mitigation of the original measure as submitted by Government, is inadequate for this purpose. It provides an appeal to the executive authority—the Governor-General in Council—if the person sought to be removed under this Bill feels certain there is no sufficient ground for the purpose against him but though the accused is entitled to appear in person or by counsel to plead against the order of removal being executed against him, the evidence submitted by Government to the special tribunal constituted for the purpose is absolutely beyond the defence Counsel to sift and scrutinise. "Neither he nor any pleader appearing on his behalf shall be entitled to be made acquainted with any details or particulars of the facts or circumstances laid before the Bench by the Governor-General in Council, and the Bench shall treat all such facts and circumstances as absolutely confidential in every particular."

NEGATION OF PRINCIPLES OF COMMON LAW.

This negates the first principles of the English Common Law, and denies the basic rights of justice to the individual falling within the purview of this Bill. The Select Committee "realise, however, that it would be unreasonable, and indeed impossible in the exceptional circumstances with which this Bill deals, to allow either the Government or the House of Lords, to have access to the highly confidential information which is in the hands of the Government." But the fact that these are secret

judice against and distrust of this Bill. People cannot help feeling that secrecy is insisted on, because either there is no evidence worth the name, or because its manner of collection might be such as to expose Government to attack from totally different directions.

DANGEROUS POWERS TO EXECUTIVE.

This is the main charge against the Bill—its liability to be viewed with suspicion and distrust even among those classes, which, on social and economic grounds, might be inclined to support the measure. For there is no guarantee that, once this principle of extraordinary procedure is allowed in specified cases, it would not be extended to other cases of veiled attacks by executive authority on personal freedom of movement and expression of opinion. The case has yet to be made out by the supporters of the Bill that there is, in fact, danger of the type that the Bill seeks to guard against; and that it can be guarded against by this way only and by no other means. Neither of these points have so far been established, or even attempted to be established, unless, indeed, we take the word of the champions of the Bill as proof sufficient. But that is just what, under existing conditions, the popular mind in India today will not be prepared to accept. On the contrary, with the memories of the special legislation of the pre-Morley-Minto-Reform days still fresh in the public mind; and even of the Rowlat Acts, the representatives of the people will not be induced to endorse such special, extraordinary, and even dangerous, powers to the executive authority. Even if there is, in fact, a good case for such measures and Government have yet to prove that the ordinary law of the land will not suffice for all the legitimate purposes they seek to accomplish by this measure,—the popular representatives will never be able, in the absence of a responsible government, to abandon the suspicion that the principle might even be extended to the citizens of India, and may be used to cover cases of manifest injustice against non-Indians unacceptable to the executive authority. The son to Cerberus, therefore, in Section 2 dealing with the "excepted persons," which include all Indians, or even the limitation of the Bill for five years only in the first instance, will not suffice to allay the apprehensions indicated.

PENALISING INTENTIONS.

In the express scope of the Bill, as laid down in Section 2 (ii), there is much that can justly be taken exception to, by all true lovers of political freedom. This portion is ominously comprehensive. It includes not only all direct and overt acts to overthrow by force or violence the Government established by law in India, but also speech or writing which "indirectly" advocates any such enormity! True, specifically this applies only to non-Indians; but what is the guarantee that, under pressure, such a measure might not be used against Indians. Except that Indians of this category are likely, in the present atmosphere, to be somewhat inconveniently numerous for purposes of such a measure! This unwelcome tendency is made reprehensible, not merely if it manifests itself against the Government established by law in British India; but includes the direct or indirect advocacy of "the abolition of all forms of law or organised Government, whether in British India or elsewhere." It is difficult to grasp quite the implication of this provision. How can any one be guilty of advocating, directly or indirectly, government established elsewhere, unless they aim at penalising the mere expression of opinion? Similarly, in sub-clause (b) of this very comprehensive clause, provision is made against those who seek to foment industrial or agrarian disputes or utilise the same, "with the direct object of subverting organised Government in British India, or with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result."

This is penalising not acts or facts, but 'intentions'! And under a procedure, which denies any chance to cross examination, or even examination of the evidence for prosecution, what cannot come under such a provision? And what might not be interpreted as "conducive to that result," especially if the special tribunal is carefully chosen of finicky or panicky people? There is, no dearth of temperamental old maids in the judicial service in India, even if we overlook for the moment the fact that a goodly proportion of that service is composed of Britishers. The last son concerned or his predecessor of Lords, as also the Imperial Jurisdiction, are also the Appellate Jurisdiction.

Notes of the Day.

A Cold Reception.

The Viceroy's speech does not seem to have enthused any important political party, leaving alone those who make it their business to cry up every official pronouncement. Many acknowledge His Excellency's sincerity of purpose and his restrained language, but these qualities by themselves cannot avail much when a grave crisis needs to be met with bold action. Mr. N. C. Kelkar expresses the popular view when he observes that the speech was platitudinous and commonplace. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas is perhaps right when he says: "I am led to infer from his remarks about interpreting the wishes of the Indian people that he must have been opposed to the scheme of Simon Commission, as constituted." But we know too well that the Viceroy's half-hearted opposition to the Commission has availed precious little. Mr. M. R. Jayakar is delightfully suggestive when he observes that the Viceroy "has endeavoured to apply a soothing sedative to an inflamed situation," but that it still "remains to be seen by what wise action these precious sentiments will be followed." Kindly sentiments are always profusely reciprocated, but they have never been a substitute for wise action.

Pandit Nehru's Retort.

The best and most authoritative opinion on the Viceroy's speech is that given by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President of the Congress and Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. It is dignified in its tone but firm in expressing the people's point of view. Referring to the Viceroy's belated admission that "what all people best desire is a solution reached by mutual agreement between Great Britain and India," Panditji points out that his own resolution in the Assembly for a Round Table Conference was adopted by the House as far back as in 1924 and that it was Government who non-co-operated with the Assembly by not acting according to the resolution. Panditji states further that if the Viceroy is earnest in his view that a permanent solution of the Indian constitutional problem must "carry the willing assent of political India," His Excellency will do well to realise that the country's opinion is unanimous that nothing short of full responsible Government on Dominion lines will satisfy any section of opinion which counts in India. "If the country expects more action than words from the Viceroy, it should itself give the lead in that direction."

The Whitley Commission.

Lord Irwin announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of Indian Labour and sought to enlist public enthusiasm for it by stating that Mr. Whitley would be its chairman. Nothing was said about the exact terms of reference and the personnel, the Viceroy declared, had not yet been settled. Now, we are informed, the British Government has been gracious enough to concede that the Commission will be jointly Indian and British and not All-White as the Simon Commission. It is time the British Government realised that no enquiry in regard to the internal problems of India would command the confidence of her people unless its personnel, including the Chairman, is dominantly Indian. The co-operation of Britishers will be welcome. But Britishers can come in only as experts and cannot be permitted to boss the show.

Another Mountain in Labour.

As regards the terms of reference, Lord Irwin declared that it was the intention of the Government to see that "the scope of enquiry should be wide and that it should, with due regard to the economic position of industry in this country, explore all aspects of the problem affecting the conditions under which the industrial labour works." The forecast of the terms of reference contained in a London cable, however, indicates that the scope of enquiry will not be sufficiently wide. For, among the particular aspects which the Commission will be asked to examine are: "the relationship between employers and the employees; legislation already in existence to maintain that relationship on a good footing; the present laws for the protection of workers; the need, if any, for their extension; and, finally, the causes of ill-feeling if any found to exist." All these are essential items of enquiry, but if the Whitley Commission is not to prove another mountain in labour like the Lindethgow Commission because the latter was not permitted to enquire into the vital question of the land revenue system, it must give prime importance to what Lord Irwin described as "the economic position of industry in this country" and the factors which militate against its development and security. The exchange and the currency policy of the Government of India have a vital bearing on the economic position of Indian industries and, consequently on the wages of the workers. If the Whitley Commission is precluded from examining the reaction of this policy on the condition of Indian Labour, as it appears likely to be, it will be a great disappointment.

WILL VICEROY SEND FOR GANDHIJI & NEHRU?

Prospects of Public Safety Bill

SHAKY NON-OFFICIAL POSITION

13 Minutes Record Assembly Sitting

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31. After a brief 13 minutes' record sitting the Legislative Assembly adjourned to Monday. Many members on whose names questions and bills stood were not present to move them.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in whose name were eight questions was seen among his friends in the corridor. It is pity these members take undue advantage of the privilege given them engaging themselves elsewhere when they are expected to be in their seats. Two Bills were introduced by Pandit Bhargava. The President had to adjourn the House since the agenda was finished. Many members who came leisurely went back murmuring they would not have come out in the cold weather if they had known the business would be over so quickly.

A report states the Viceroy is anxious to discuss the political situation with prominent Congress leaders. It is stated His Excellency will shortly send for Pandit Motilal, Sir Tej Bahadur, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya early in March or just before his departure for England. No confirmation is available.

Prospects of the Public Safety Bill are in favour of Government who have reinforced all their maximum strength. Opposition have issued Whips. Telegrams have been despatched to all absenting members by both Parties. The House is bound to be in full strength on Tuesday next. The Independent Party holds the key to the situation, but the Party has not yet met. Mr. Jinnah is anxiously awaited by the opposition. It is understood Government have won a few Muslim members to their side. The strength of the Swaraj Party has deteriorated. Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Acharya have left the Party. Mr. Acharya says he accepts the principle of the Bill, while Mr. Ranga Iyer is dubious. One time he says he will vote with Government, but the next moment he retreats saying there is one vexatious clause in it relating to placing evidence before the trying Magistrate. Since the Bill, he says, aims at putting an end to Communism he will support it. The Home Member is warning Mr. Ranga Iyer a bit strongly. I am unable to say why Mr. Purshottamas Thakurdas keeps mum. He says the 18-pence ratio has brought up this Labour trouble, but the recent happenings in Bombay are causing him anxiety.

While non-official position is somewhat shaky, officials have grown strong. It will not be surprising if Government wins with the help of friends recently won over. If accidentally lost, it is stated, it will be certified.

DELHI, Jan. 31. After Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's question had been answered in the Assembly to-day, there were on the agenda 15 questions standing in the names of Messrs. Ranga Iyer and Prakasham who were, however, not present to put them. (But as these are now taken as unstarred questions the Government answers can be published.)

AFGHAN REVOLT AND PROSECUTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Ranga Iyer's questions related to the Government's decision to prosecute newspapers which had published articles to the effect that support or encouragement was being given by the British Government, or the Government of India, to Afghan rebels against the Government of Amanullah, and he asked under what law this decision was taken.

Answering these and other questions Mr. Ranga Iyer, Sir Denys Bray stated that the attention of Government had been drawn to articles endangering the peaceful relations between India and Afghanistan, partly by reproductions in Afghan and other foreign Press, partly by His Majesty's Ministers abroad, and partly by local Governments while others drew attention upon themselves directly. Sir Denys hoped that the member would appreciate his reluctance to lay any papers on the table, or to say anything further in regard lest he should in any way prejudice fair trial of such newspapers as the local Governments might see fit to prosecute. He was advised that the prosecutions would be under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

AFGHAN REFUGEES UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

Answering another series of questions Sir Denys Bray stated that Sardar Muhammad Omar Khan escaped from internment at Allahabad. He was an Afghan refugee and a son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan. He was detained in Allahabad for reasons of the State. His brothers were also detained in Allahabad for reasons of the State, they being detained under Regulation Three of 1913. The Government had seen the report that Sardar Ayub Khan, the father of Sardar Muhammad Omar Khan, came in 1888 to India with 3,000 relatives and partisans. It was a fact that the revenue was supported by the British Government.

a political agent supervised the Sardar's affairs.

HALF A LAKH FROM INDIAN TREASURY.

It was a fact that after Mr. Ayub Khan's death his children continued to be supported by the British Government. There were 19 members of his family under the financial support. They are living normally under quiet surveillance. A little over half a lakh of rupees was being spent annually on these detenus. The Government meant to maintain them until their repatriation could be fixed up with the Afghan Government. Meanwhile the allowances are reduced progressively at each death.

"IN INTEREST OF AFGHANISTAN."

Another question by Mr. Ranga Iyer was: Why have they been maintained by the Government? The answer was: The removal of the family to India was effected in the interest of the peace of a united Afghanistan. It would have been impossible without the assumption of responsibility for suitable maintenance.

There were six non-official Bills for introduction. Mr. Ananath Dutt being ill could not be present to introduce his Bills to repeal Regulation Three of 1918, then to amend Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code and also to amend the Income Tax Act.

Mr. Ghaznavi was also not present to introduce his Bill amending the Mussalman Waqf Act.

AMENDING CR. P. CODE.

So Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava was the only member who introduced his measures. His first measure was to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to insert the following new provision for inquiries and trial being held in the absence of accused persons in certain cases.

The proposed clause provides that in any trial or inquiry under this Code whenever any magistrate or judge is satisfied for reasons to be recorded that any person can or need not attend or is incapable of remaining before the Court, he may, if such accused is represented by a pleader, dispense with his personal attendance and proceed with the inquiry in his absence and may at any subsequent stage of the proceedings direct the personal attendance of the accused. But if the accused is not represented by a pleader or if the judge or magistrate considers his personal attendance necessary he shall either adjourn such inquiry or order (in cases where there are more than one accused) that the case in respect of such accused be proceeded with separately.

Mr. Bhargava said that there had been cases in which accused by reason of disease and old age could not attend. Such cases should be exempted. But in the present state of the law in cases in which summons are not issued in the first instance there could be no exemption.

AMENDING SECTION 552, CR. P. C. Mr. Bhargava's other Bill was to amend Section 552 of the same Code. This section, according to him, was enacted to provide protection for women and female children of tender age from unlawful detention and for the subsequent safe custody of female children whose guardians are alive.

Mr. Bhargava admitted that this provision was satisfactory so far as it went. But he held it to be incomplete, for it did not contemplate cases of orphans of either sex who have no guardians nor did it provide for cases in which minors came before Courts in ways other than rescue from unlawful detention. There were many Orphanage societies for the protection of children and courts should take advantage of their existence.

The Assembly adjourned after a very short sitting the proceedings to-day lasting only thirteen minutes. The House will meet again on Monday.—A. P.

ULTIMATUM TO CORPORATION

CALCUTTA SCAVENGERS' THREAT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

There was a heated debate in the Corporation this evening over the re-appointment of Mr. R. Coats as the Chief Engineer of the Corporation for another term of five years. Proposing that the post be advertised Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose remarked that the office of Chief Engineer was superfluous as he acted only as post office. Mr. Stewart Williams expressed surprise that this could have been said by a gentleman who had held the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation which was nothing but generalship of the Corporation. The meeting was adjourned. Earlier at the meeting a Congress councillor announced that an ultimatum would soon be given by scavengers for another strike in March next.—A. P.

"PRINCE CHARMING" AMONGST MINERS SICK AT HEART AT WORKERS' FLIGHT

HO W'S YOUR DAD ASKS A WOMAN

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Prince of Wales was evidently much distressed at terrible conditions in coal-fields which he investigated with characteristic thoroughness. "What ghastly mess," "incredible" and "it makes me sick at heart" were among His Royal Highness's comments.

He specially inquired with regard to the wages earned in pits and significantly remarked that it seemed to make little difference whether a man was working or not working.

HOW'S YOUR DAD? The Prince was touched by people's solicitude for the King's health which was anxiously expressed by one homely woman in words "How's your dad, Sir?"—Reuter Special.

LEAGUE AND TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

EXPORTING FIRMS TO BE PILLORIED

LONDON, Jan. 31. Geneva.—At the instance of Sir Malcolm Daleyridge the Opium Commission has adopted proposal that all firms exporting the large quantities of drugs whose names figured in several confiscation cases, shall be pilloried and be mentioned in the Commission's report to the Council.—Reuter's Special.

CHANNEL TUNNEL MEETING

OVER 100 COMMONERS ATTEND

LONDON, Jan. 30. Over a hundred members of the House of Commons attended the Channel tunnel meeting in the Commons. Baron Delinger estimated the cost at thirty millions sterling including drainage tunnel of twelve feet diameter which would be built first, taking two and half years. Twin tunnels from coast to coast of 20 feet diameter would then be completed, taking four years.

Sir William Dill said that there would be two companies English and French and a third holding company with the League of Nations. The Executive Committee was appointed to examine all objections.—Reuter's Special.

SUIT AGAINST PT. MOTILAL

APPLICATION IN MADRAS COURT

MADRAS, Jan. 30. At the High Court this afternoon before Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri, Mr. George Joseph moved an application for leave to sue Pandit Motilal Nehru along with the Free Press of India and the "Swarajya" for libel in respect of an interview said to have been given by the Pandit in October last. His Lordship ordered notice to be given to the other side, which was represented by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and posted the case for to-morrow.—A. P.

nels from coast to coast of 20 feet diameter would then be completed, taking four years.

Sir William Dill said that there would be two companies English and French and a third holding company with the League of Nations. The Executive Committee was appointed to examine all objections.—Reuter's Special.

TROUBLE IN DELHI MILL

200 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

One of the members of the newly started Mazdur Sabha (labour union) belonging to the Birla Mills had a row with another labourer inside the mill compound as a result of which both of them were dismissed. The workers in the spinning Department thereupon demanded the reinstatement of dismissed men which the mill authorities refused to do. Two hundred workers, thereupon, struck work. Last evening a deputation of labour leaders waited on the Secretary of the mill who reaffirmed the refusal and put up a notice that the strikers could take their wages in the afternoon. No striker has however, taken his wages so far. It is also stated that three labour leaders of the mill have been dismissed as they were regarded as the ringleaders. The Police are guarding the mill area.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL

LANDLORDS WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A deputation of Jemmis (landlords) waited on H. E. the Governor to-day and submitted a memorandum in which they urged that full and adequate compensation be given to "Jemmis" before they were deprived of any portion of their just and legal rights. They submitted a demand for any reason the Government deemed it expedient to help the "Inamdar" (tenants) the only way of achieving the end would be to purchase the Jemmis rights in the land and make them over to the Inamdar. The Governor promised to give anxious consideration to the representations.—A. P.

The Madras Council voted to-day Rs. 6,000 being the provincial contribution towards the cost of the investigation into maternity disease, in response to Lady Irwin's appeal. The Council also sanctioned Rs. 55,000 as special grants for the repair of the damage caused by the

SIR DENYS BRAY'S STATEMENT IMPULSE TO ENTER AFGHAN TURMOIL

POLITICAL SITUATION IN N. W. F. P.

NEW DELHI Jan. 31.

Though the day was brighter, the cold was even more intense than yesterday owing to a high wind. The attendance in the Assembly, when it met this morning was again thin. The agenda included a large number of non-official bills which were not however likely to take long in disposal.

Mr. Gyanprasad Singh asked for a statement on the political and military situation on the North-West frontier of India with special reference to the recent upheaval across the frontier and its possible repercussions on our border.

Sir Denys Bray made an important statement in reply and said:—"I am grateful to the honourable member for giving me this opportunity of making a statement on the position in the North-West Frontier with special reference to the upheaval in Afghanistan. The military situation has been normal throughout. Not a soldier or gun has been moved to the frontier. The daily life of the Frontier garrisons has remained undisturbed. The only interruption of the military routine has been the diversion of the Royal Air Force machines from their ordinary duties on to the humane task of bringing women and children in safety from Kabul. Hitherto the political situation within our borders has been remarkably quiet."

As the frontier tracts and districts are at all times sensitive to events in Afghanistan, this, I think, is a notable demonstration of the soundness of our frontier policy and its skilful execution by the Frontier administrations. Every one of our tribes has so far remained steady though individual tribesmen have been unable to resist a strong natural impulse to enter the turmoil on this side or that but the interest of the tribesmen in the civil war is intense and their support is being canvassed by the adherents of the three Governments at Kandahar, Kabul and Jalalabad and the energies of our Frontier officers are being taxed to keep the tribes back from headstrong action and to hold them to the observance of that policy of scrupulous non-interference in Afghanistan which the Government have set before themselves from the outset. The Government are confident that in pursuing this policy unwaveringly they will have the support and assistance of India at large. (Cheers.)

The Press and the public will, I am sure realise the duty which is upon us all of observing sobriety in speech and writing at this critical time. Until authority is re-established and peace restored in Afghanistan the political situation on our frontier will of necessity continue to cause anxiety and call for vigilance. It is the earnest hope of the Government that this consummation will not be long delayed, that India will soon have once more for its neighbour on the N. W. Frontier an Afghanistan, peaceful, progressive, friendly, united, independent, and strong." (Applause).—A. P.

ADDITIONAL R. A. F. SQUADRONS WHY THEY WERE DESPATCHED TO INDIA

LONDON, Jan. 30. In the House of Commons questioned how many and why R. A. F. squadrons had been despatched in recent months to Northwest Frontier of India, Earl Winterton replied that only two additional squadrons had left for India. There were no other squadrons movements to India except for Kabul evacuations. The object of increasing the R. A. F. in India to eight squadrons was to keep the Indian Defence organisation abreast of modern developments in view of the growing recognition of the importance of the aircraft.—Reuter.

BACHA-I-SAQQA'S FORCES ROUTED

Gilzai Chief Proclaims Himself Amir of Khost

AMANULLAH'S BROTHER AND MINISTERS ARRESTED

Afghan Absconding Refugee Located With Shinwaris

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

It is authoritatively learnt that Muhammad Omar Khan, the Afghan refugee who absconded from Allahabad in December, has now been located with the Shinwaris, who show signs of making overtures for his return to India.

Conflicting reports continue to be received regarding attitude of Ghazuddin, the

AMANULLAH THANKS INDIANS FOR SYMPATHY

LAHORE, January 31.

The daily "Inqilab" has made available to the Press telegraphic communication exchanged between the paper and Ex-King Amanullah. From "Inqilab" to Ex-King Amanullah: "Indian Muslims jubilant rescinding abdication praying speedy restoration Kabul. Muslims ready lay down lives Hindus sympathetic."

From Ex-King Amanullah, Kandahar, to "Inqilab": "We sincerely thank you and whole people of India for their brotherly and Islamic sentiments and good feelings. We pray God for welfare prosperity Muslim world".—A. P.

Gilzai Chief, but it is now believed that he has proclaimed himself Amir of the Southern Province of Khost. He is the son of Jehandas Khan, the well-known Gilzai Chief who was executed by Amir Habibullah. Many Mohammadzais of the Royal Sector of the Durranis clan have been arrested in Kabul, including Kabir Jan, ex-

King Amanullah's younger brother, and their property confiscated. Several Cabinet Ministers and the senior officials under the late Government have also been arrested.

Security in Kabul City is decreasing and public uneasiness is growing. Two skirmishes are reported to have taken place near Band Ghazi, about twenty miles from Kabul on the Jalalabad road between Habibullah's forces and those friendly to Ali Ahmad Jan. The first was on or about the 20th January, and the second a week or so later. In both Habibullah's advance troops appear to have been worsted and to have suffered several casualties.

There is no information to show that Ali Ahmad Jan is yet prepared to make a definite advance on Kabul.—A. P.

BACHA-I-SAQQA CONCENTRATES TROOPS IN KABUL

ANOTHER "KING" ASSASSINATED

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

There is no trace of the missing aeroplane. The other machine which reached Kabul yesterday is also reported to have been damaged and is out of order. It will be essential to send some spare parts to enable it to return to Peshawar. Weather continues to be very bad and hence no aeroplane was sent to-day. News has reached here that Bacha-i-Saqqa is concentrating troops in Kabul and has entrusted the command to his old companion Syed Hassan.

Latest news shows that the missing machine (Continued on next page.)

AFGHANISTAN



The shaded portion which includes Kabul and the surrounding villages is the only part of Afghanistan which is in the hands of the Usurper, Bacha-i-Saqqa

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"PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS MUST GO" Bombay Students In Grim Earnest DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE CITY

The whole of Bombay was astir with animation with the demonstrations organised by the Bombay Youth League on Wednesday, the 30th instant to express their sympathy with the brave students of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. All over India meetings were held in accordance with the mandate of the All-India Youth Congress, but it can safely be said that Bombay demonstrations were by far the most picturesque. From morning till late in the evening, meetings were held in all parts of the City, and resolutions were passed congratulating the Gujarat students and asking for the dismissal of Mr. Findlay Shirras, the Principal of the Gujarat College.

LAW COLLEGE.

The students of the Law College mustered strong in the morning at 10-30 a.m. outside the College premises. Mr. Yusuf Meherally presiding. Several speakers denounced the breach of faith committed by the Principal and asked for Mr. Findlay Shirras to be sacked off. Messrs. J. Alva and R. V. Mehta were amongst the speakers.

WILSON COLLEGE.

The Wilsonians thronged on the Chowpatty Sands in their hundreds. Miss Jer Sanjana presiding. Nearly seven speakers condemned the arbitrary action of the Principal. Miss Vajifdar in an emphatic speech asked her fellow-students to be prepared to make every sacrifice to help their Gujarat friends. Messrs. D. N. Desai, Buch, Kulkarni, Merchant and T. M. Desai were the other speakers.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

At 1-30 p.m., the Oval Maidan was full of excitement with the meeting of the Elphinstonians. Miss Sarla Desai moved the resolution congratulating the Gujarat students, which was seconded by Miss Dina Dastur. Another resolution asking for the dismissal of Findlay Shirras was carried amidst great enthusiasm. Mr. A. A. Shaikh, Mr. Jaini and others addressed the meeting.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Unlike other meetings, the students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College assembled in their own College compound to show their admiration for the gallant fight of their Gujarat comrades. Spirited speeches were made by Messrs. Rajendra Rohatgi, Joshi and others, denouncing the conduct of Mr. Findlay Shirras and demanding his dismissal. The Dean of the College deserves to be congratulated for having shown the courage of permitting his students to hold the meeting in the very heart of the College itself.

Under the presidency of Dr. Ramanshetty, the students of the National Medical College offered their congratulations to the Ahmedabad students. Messrs. Ganpule and Purandare addressed the meeting.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

Gymnasium Lane hummed with life in the afternoon when the students of Sydenham College filled with entire spirit at the back of the College. Mr. A. R. Bhat presided and Findlay Shirras came in for strong condemnation.

STUDENTS IN GRIM EARNEST.

Several other meetings were held in other schools and colleges.

By far the most impressive and picturesque demonstration of the day was the one held opposite the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Much before 5-15, students from various colleges flocked in their hundreds to give Sir Chimanlal a fair idea of what they think of Mr. Findlay Shirras. The demonstrators were very vocal, and for nearly half an hour gave vent to their feelings with cries of "Shirras must go," "Sir Chimanlal before it is too late, wake up," "Kick out Shirras," "Drive out Shirras," "Pack off Shirras," "Down with Shirras," "University, wake up." It is interesting to note that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad himself perhaps thinking discretion the better part of valour had made himself scarce.

The processionists then marched to the Secretariat and indulged in some smart and sharp shouts given above with "Rafuddin, Wake up" and "Education Minister, Wake up," added to the list.

In short, the Bombay Youths conclusively and emphatically demonstrated which way their sympathies lie, and judging by their attitude it seems

likely that they are in grim earnest to assist their Gujarat comrades.

WORK FOR SWARAJ

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

Addressing a huge meeting of students this evening on the river bank, Mr. Gandhi said that although messages of congratulation were pouring in, he would not congratulate the students till the end. He was aware that they had brought about a new age in the student world of India but he wanted to sound a note of warning. They should not every day gather on the river bank and hear speeches. They should do some work. He would advise them to work out the Congress programme. They might ply the charkha or if they did not like that they might hawk khaddar and collect and burn foreign cloth or they might cleanse the streets of Ahmedabad which were very dirty. They had already lost one year and it was not known how long they might have to remain outside the College. Some of them might be employed elsewhere but he would like them to do some work of Swaraj.—A. P.

DISMISS PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS

"SIR CHIMANLAL WAKE UP" CRY BOMBAY STUDENTS

The youths of Bombay gave spontaneous expression to their feelings of resentment against the action of Principal Findlay Shirras, which has culminated in the Gujarat College strike at Ahmedabad, at various meetings held in Bombay on Wednesday. Earlier in the day youth leaders went round almost all the colleges in the City and addressed the students amidst manifestations of youthful enthusiasm. At all the meetings resolutions were passed congratulating the Gujarat students on their heroic fight for the vindication of their just rights and demanding immediate dismissal of Principal Shirras. In the afternoon, a few hundred students formed themselves into a procession, marched into the University Gardens, and held an active demonstration at the door of the Vice-Chancellor's apartment and filled the air with cries of "Sir Chimanlal, wake up," "Shirras must go" and slogans of a similar character. Lastly in the evening, a largely attended meeting under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman was held in the Jinnah Hall under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League and the Students' Brotherhood.

DISMISS SHIRRAS.

In the course of his speech Mr. Nariman expressed his satisfaction at the splendid response given by educational institutions throughout the country to the appeal issued by the All-India Youth Congress to accord sympathy to the brave Gujarat students by observing the "All-India Gujarat College Day." He has received numerous telegrams including one from the Hindu University of Benares saying that they very successfully observed hartal and passed unanimous resolutions demanding the dismissal of Principal Shirras.

Proceeding the speaker declared that the struggle which the Gujarat College students were carrying on so valiantly was a just one in which the whole of young India was interested. It had not arisen out of a little difference of opinion between the Principal and the students but was a part of a long-standing game and conspiracy against the students of the whole of India. From the beginning of British rule there had been an organised attempt on the part of the Government to see that the younger generation did not try to shake off their slave mentality in order that the British rule may be continued, consolidated and secured. Proceeding the speaker asked why while asking students to eschew one kind of politics, the Government insisted their "boycotting" schools, on occasions like the Viceroy's visits etc., He stated that the youths were seeing through the game and would no longer allow patriotism to be throttled under the guise of discipline. If not for any other reason Principal Shirras deserved to be dismissed for breach of contract once made to end the dispute.

Mr. Meherally proposed, Mr. K. S. Sitaram seconded and Mr. Shimoga supported the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

"This meeting offers its warmest congratulations to the students of the Gujarat College in their heroic struggle for the vindication of their just rights."

Associating himself wholeheartedly with the resolution Mr. Lester Hutchinson amidst cheers declared that the future of the country lay in the hands of the revolutionary youths and the dynamic youth movement. As a student of the Edinburgh University he wished to say that every Englishman was not a Findlay Shirras (loud cheers).

Another resolution demanding immediate dismissal of Principal Shirras was moved by Miss F. Bhesani and being ably seconded and supported was also unanimously passed.

AT SURAT

SURAT, Jan. 30.

Under the auspices of the Surat Youth

Congress, All-India Students Protest Day was observed here to-day. The M. T. B. Arts College, the Sayrajanik and Jain High School and the Parekh Technical Institute observed complete hartal, though attendance in the Government High School was almost full.

Under the auspices of the Surat Youth League Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a public meeting at Dacca Ovara, mostly attended by students. Mr. Vallabhbhai at the outset declared that though he was physically in Surat District, mentally he was constantly worried about the situation at Ahmedabad. It was under unavoidable circumstances that he had to come here but he proposed to return immediately to Ahmedabad after settling certain affairs in Surat District. He also made it clear that it was under his advice that the students of Gujarat College had given notice to Principal Shirras to settle the dispute within eight days failing which they would insist on the Principal's removal from the College. The meeting unanimously resolved sympathising with the students of Gujarat College and declaring the necessity of urgently removing Principal Shirras from his post.—A. P.

AT POONA

POONA CITY, Jan. 30.

A meeting of students held to-day under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gadgil sympathised with the students of Gujarat College.—A. P.

AT D. A. V. COLLEGE

DEHRADUN, Jan. 30.

In response to the appeal made by the Secretary, All-India Youth Congress, regarding the strike of the students of the

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTER OF EDUCATION

MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31st.

Professor J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C. has given notice of a motion of no confidence in the Minister of Education, to be moved at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council. Prof. Swaminarayan has also given notice of a resolution to harry back the Gujarat College to the citizens of Ahmedabad.—A. P.

Gujarat College, the students of the D. A. V. College, Dehradun, held a meeting on the survey play ground, Mr. B. D. Luxman presiding. A resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the students of the Gujarat College.—A. P.

AT BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Jan. 30.

Students of the Benares Hindu University observed a sympathetic strike to-day and passed a resolution condemning the action of the Principal of the Gujarat College and wishing success to the students of that College. Some other local institutions also observed sympathetic strikes.—A. P.

SPANISH EX-PREMIER IN MILITARY PRISON

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Madrid.—Ex-Premier Sanchez Guerra is detained in military prison at Torres de Cuarte, Valencia. He was frequently mentioned at the time of discovery of the September plot to overthrow the Dictator whose opponents regard him as the Dictator's successor.—Routier.

FIGHT FOR NATIONAL HONOUR

MAHATMA ON GUJARAT STUDENTS' STRIKE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India."

The strike of the students of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, continues with unabated vigour. The students are showing determination, calmness and solidarity that are worthy of all praise. They are beginning only now to feel their strength. And I venture to think that they will feel it still more if they will do some constructive work. It is my conviction that our schools and colleges, instead of making us mainly, make us obsequious, timid, indecisive and halfhearted. Manliness consists not in bluff, bravado or lordliness. It consists in daring to do the right and facing consequences, whether it is in matters social, political or other. It consists in deeds not in words. The students have now before them probably a long time of waiting. They must not be disheartened if events shape themselves so. It will then be up to the public to intervene. It will be up to the student world all over India to vindicate the right which is entirely on the side of the students. Those who would study the question in all its fulness can secure from Sit. Mavlanar copies of all the relevant papers. The fight of the Ahmedabad students is a fight not for their own personal rights, it is a fight for the honour of students in general and therefore in a sense for national honour. Students who have been fighting so pluckily as these are doing deserve the fullest public support.

And this the students will surely get if they will engage in some constructive national activity. They will lose nothing by doing national work. They need not confine themselves to this Congress programme, if it does not command itself to

them. The chief thing is to demonstrate their capacity for holding together and doing independent solid work. The charge is often brought against us that we are good only at oratorical displays and fruitless momentary demonstrations, but fail when we are called upon to do work that requires cohesion, co-operation, grit and unflinching determination. The students have a splendid opportunity of falsifying the charge. Will they rise to the occasion? They may not lose faith on any account whatsoever. The College is the nation's property. If we were not demoralised, a foreign Government should never be able to hold our property or make it practically criminal for students to take part in the nation's battle for freedom, which it should be the duty and privilege of students to lead.

ARMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S SYMPATHY

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

The local Municipal Board was adjourned to-day as an expression of sympathy with the students of the Gujarat College.

The Director of Public Instruction arrived here two days ago and the Minister of Education is expected to-night.—A. P.

MR. SHIVDASANI TO CONFER WITH EDUCATION MINISTER

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The Hon. Mr. Rafuddin Ahmed, the Minister of Education, arrived here last night. He was received at the station by the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Gujarat College, and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M. L. C. A group of students who had assembled on the platform

ECLIPSE STAKES AND COSTOR BOY

APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT

Before Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court an application was made by Andrade, a race horse owner, for the appointment of a Receiver for the horse "Costor Boy" and for an order to run him in the "Eclipse Stake" of Rs. 1 lakh at the next Saturday's race at Mahalaxmi.

The horse was sold by the plaintiff to the trainer Hewett for Rs. 15,000, which he had already received. Subsequently the horse won Rs. 61,200 at the Poona race last season when it was run in the name of Hewett. The plaintiff repudiated the sale on the ground that it was not complete, and claimed a share of the winning prize as a "half-owner." To settle the dispute, the Turf Club offered Rs. 15,000 more to the plaintiff, which he did not accept, and a suit has been filed in the High Court to decide the ownership, which is still pending.

It now transpires that the horse has been entered for the "Eclipse Stake" of Rs. 1 lakh at next Saturday's races at Mahalaxmi, but Hewett does not want to run it on the ground that it was lame and unfit to run.

The plaintiff, thereupon, made the present application asking for appointment of a Receiver to ascertain whether it was really unfit to run.

His Lordship dismissed the application.

CONFERENCE WITH MINISTER OF EDUCATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M. L. C. and Mr. G. V. Mavlanar, Secretary of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, had a prolonged conference this evening with the Minister of Education in connection with the strike at the Gujarat College.

The Minister of Education also gave interviews to the Principal and the Professor of the Gujarat College.—A. P.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

(Continued from page 6)

use the words of the Bill,—or of a society which is "affiliated to or connected with" such a society is penalised! Can the force of panic further go?

The Bill is thus objectionable in principle, offensive in the nature of the offence sought to be provided against, and unjustifiable in the kind of punishment sought to be inflicted. The limitation, in the first instance, of the proposal only to non-Indians; or the continuation of the measure, if adopted by the Legislature, only for five years, do not make it sufficiently immune from the general criticism urged against it. And the evidence of the necessity of such a measure with all its possibilities for mischief, has yet to be adduced for the satisfaction of the public mind—unless indeed, we accept the word of interested parties as proof.

MACDONALD ON "PLAYING WITH FIRE IN THE EAST"

"Sak's" Spirited Rejoinder

INDIA MUST HAVE NATIONAL FREEDOM LIKE BRITAIN

Challenge to Join League Against Imperialism

LONDON, January 30.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has entered a spirited protest against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's fling at the Left Wing of the Labour group in the columns of "Forward" (Glasgow). Mr. Saklatvala challenges Mr. MacDonald to join the League against Imperialism and to help to run the League on sound lines instead of empty denunciations which while in no way helping the cause of anti-imperialism, is merely destructive in its criticisms.

In the course of a signed contribution to "Forward" of Glasgow Mr. MacDonald said "The Bombay Cotton mills which are run with Indian capital are as bad as Bengal Jute Mills running with English capital. It is playing with fire in the East for socialists to turn opposition to capitalism into racial nationalist conflict. Capitalism in the East is using racial nationalism to save itself, and to retain its power to exploit."

Continuing Mr. MacDonald vehemently attacked the British section of the League against Imperialism for recommending independence resolution to Indian National Congress. By tendering this advice the League against Imperialism contends, Mr. MacDonald, is misleading Indian friends about support available in this country for such movement. Mr. MacDonald also announced that the Labour Party will continue to support the Donoughmore proposals regardless of nationalist opposition, as in Labour's opinion the latter was inspired mainly by the spirit and desire for class domination.

Referring to the boycott of Simon Commission Mr. MacDonald deplores it on the ground that the boycott movement has thwarted the attempt at discussion between British statesmen and Indian leaders and says that though boycott continues, letters from the members of the Simon Commission throw interesting light on the situation.

Concluding Mr. MacDonald says the Labour Party accepts full responsibility for its policy.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S REPLY.
In his reply to Mr. MacDonald Mr. Saklatvala asks:

BACHA-I-SAQQA'S FORCES ROUTED

(Continued from previous page.)

china has probably been lost somewhere in the Momand Territory. The atmosphere here is full of wild rumours including one saying that Ali Ahmed Jan who had proclaimed himself King only a couple of days ago has been assassinated.—A. P.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR MISSING PLANE

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

Severe weather prevails in Kabul and of the two aeroplanes which left Peshawar yesterday only one has arrived there. There is still no news of the other and the aeroplanes sent to-day in search of the missing aeroplane have been unable to locate it. Owing to bad weather large aeroplanes with mails did not leave Risalpur to-day.—A. P.

SYMPATHY WITH AMANULLAH

POONA, Jan. 30.

A meeting of citizens sympathised with King Amanullah and hoped that he would soon be restored to his former state.—A. P.

ANOTHER TRIBAL FADER ON SCENE

PESHAWAR, Jan. 30.

Another tribal leader who is coming into prominence is Malik Ghansai Khan Ghilzai. He is now threatening the royal troops in Gardez and is a claimant to power in the southern province of Khosht. There has not yet been any movement by the tribesmen of Jalalabad, under Shah Gassi Ali Ahmad Khan, against Kabul.—A. P.

A BROACH MUSLIM'S SUCCESS

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. Gulam Murtaza, A. Afnawa had gone to England for further medical study, after taking his M. B. E. S. degree from the Bombay University. He has passed the examinations for the Diplomas of M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. He is the first Muslim to get these distinctions from British Honors.

If England where Capitalism is rampant can have national freedom why should not India have and aspire for national freedom?

Mr. Saklatvala then defends the action of the League against Imperialism in a message which it sent to India and then challenges Mr. MacDonald to come and join the League if he is of opinion that the League is misleading Indian opinion in regard to the support available in this country for independence resolution, instead of being content with mere denouncement.

Regarding Mr. MacDonald's characterisation of Ceylonese Nationalist position to the Donoughmore proposals as due to class spirit Mr. Saklatvala points out that Ceylon Nationalists have accepted the proposal for extended franchise which is clear proof of the absence of any desire to work for class domination. He also defends vigorously the Indian boycott of the Simon Commission and reiterates the elementary principle of good Government that no Government which is not controlled by the people can be good.—Free Press.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

CONGRATULATES PROGRESSIVE INDIAN ELEMENT FOR SYMPATHY WITH AFGHANISTAN

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The following cablegrams have been received by the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee:—
From W. Muenberg and V. Chattopadhyaya, Secretaries of the League Against Imperialism in Berlin:—

"General Secretariat congratulate growing Indian movement which sympathises with progressive elements in Afghanistan."

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary, British section of the League has also cabled on behalf of his section expressing sympathy with progressive elements in Afghanistan and congratulating Indian people on their sympathy with them.

HEAVY SNOW FALL IN PINDI

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 30.

For the first time after thirty years snow fell in Rawalpindi for about 45 minutes. Intense cold prevails here. Reports of heavy snowfalls have been received from the neighbouring hill stations and telegraphic communication between Murree Hills and Abbottabad has been interrupted.—A. P.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX ABOLISHED

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

The punitive police tax in the Tharwady District imposed on the disturbed areas in connection with non-payment of capitation taxes have now been completely abolished.—A. P.

GERMANY MUST OPPOSE BRITAIN

HILTON YOUNG REPORT AND BRITISH PLANS

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—Further German protest the Hilton-Young Commission's report was voiced at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Colonial Association in Reichstag. Doctor Schnee, ex-Governor of German East Africa exhaustively reported on Britain's alleged plans to annex East Africa which he declared, were in contravention of League mandate system. The meeting instructed Dr. Schnee to acquaint the foreign office with the Association's view that "British efforts must be definitely opposed."—Routier.

Adelaide.—England Eleven for Fourth Test Match to be played here will be same as team took part in Third Test Match at Melbourne.—Routier.

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**"THIS IS POSITIVELY
GHASTLY"**

**PRINCE OF WALES AMONG
MINERS**

**PLOUGH THROUGH ANKLE-DEEP
MUD**

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Prince of Wales pursued to-day his depressing tour. He ploughed his way through ankle deep black mud and had often to identify himself before the people realised whom they were "entertaining". He emerged from one cottage remarking that he was sadly astonished that human beings lived in such squalor. He took note of the principal needs of the occupants and once remarked: "This is positively ghastly."

A cottager replied: "It is better than nothing. We at least have a roof overhead although we could do with bed-clothes of which we have none."

The Prince took away the timesheets at Cramlington showing that many men's wages are seven shillings per week. He conversed with a man who was blinded by a colliery accident three years ago and who had got notice of ejection from his cottage and did not know where he was going. The man added: "I am almost past caring."

The bright spot was at the Wallsend training centre where four hundred young miners are undergoing artisan training under the transference scheme. The Prince abandoned his intention of lunching at Morpeth and went to Ashington and lunched on sandwiches at the colliery.—*Reuter's Special.*

BAURIA MILL RIOT CASE**40 WORKERS CONVICTED**

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

After a protracted trial extending over six months the Bauria Mill riot case concluded to-day. The Special Magistrate of Howrah passed orders convicting forty men including Alibar Mondal, the ring leader, of rioting and assaulting public servants and sentencing them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging from three months to two years. Eight were acquitted. The Magistrate sentenced the ring leader and ten others to six months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of wrongfully confining Inspector Bhuvaneshwar Mookerjee in a mosque and extorting a document from him.

The prosecution case was that following the strike in the Fort Gloster New Mills as a protest against the dismissal of five men, workers numbering about 2000 raided the main office, destroyed property, threw brickbats and attacked the boatmen on the river. In spite of the warning given by the mob to disperse they continued the attack. The police were compelled to open fire resulting in twentythree being injured. A number of policemen also received injuries from brickbats.—*A. P.*

THE WEATHER

**COLD FRONT EXTENDS FROM U. P.
TO DECCAN**

POONA, Jan. 31.

The Western disturbance has rapidly moved south-westwards and lies this morning as a depression over East Central Provinces. It has caused scattered falls of rain from Western Himalayas to North Madras coast with light snow in Peshawar, Khushal and Rawalpindi districts. An intense cold wave has overrun the whole of North-west India and the cold front extends this morning from west United Provinces to Bombay Deccan. Conditions are favourable for frost in the plains of the Punjab where minimum temperatures recorded this morning range from twenty-five degrees to thirty degrees.

The chief amounts are:—Sambalpur quarter inch, Chakrata, Pendra, Kanker a half, Mainpuri, Multeswar, Sonoi a quarter, Dalhousie one and a half, Simla, Srinagar, Sonamarg a quarter, Gopalspur, Harankonda a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall along and near Western Himalayas and extension into East United Provinces and North-east India. The temperature is likely to rise along the frontier and the cold wave will move eastwards through East United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 22.37 hours on Wednesday, the 30th instant.—*A. P.*

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

In the share market jites opened steady and a moderate number of transactions resulted at about unchanged rates. Outside support was not much in evidence. As the session advanced however more buying power developed and the close was firm at the best of the day. In coals strong tone of yesterday has been fully maintained and large business was put through at firmly advancing rates. Practically speaking this section has monopolised attention of the market. Profit taking was however observable in one or two instances. Teas have been more or less neglected. In miscellaneous there was hardly any activity displayed and prices for best part remain without change. Government securities were quietly steady.—*A. P.*

**"CORNERING OF THE WHEAT
MARKET"**

**MERCHANT'S ALLEGATION
AGAINST MARWADI
CHAMBER MEMBERS**

**APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION
REJECTED**

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Blackwell, Khimji Luxmidas, a grain and seed merchant, applied for an injunction against the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, its Chairman and four members to restrain defendants 3, 4, 5 and 6 (the four members) from taking part in the Chamber's meeting on Thursday afternoon to fix the rate for wheat for January settlement.

The plaintiff stated that he had sold 11,000 tons of wheat for January Settlement, and had already given delivery of 7500 tons. He alleged that defendants 3, 4, 5 and 6 had an interest in a bull syndicate stated for covering the wheat market and were putting up the prices. Their participation in the meeting for fixing the rate would be prejudicial to him.

The secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce made an affidavit stating that the Rate Settlement Committee did not include any of the members objected to by the plaintiff. His Lordship rejected the application.

AT THE EXCELSIOR**EDGAR WARWICK'S "PEEP SHOW"**

Although Thursday night was one of the coldest to be remembered in Bombay there was a good crowd at the Excelsior Theatre when Mr. Edgar Warwick's Revue Company, "The Peep Show" opened a short season with an entertainment which has installed them as favourites with the fans. Many good companies have been seen on the local stage, but the "Peep Show" have earned the reputation of "gripping" their audience from the beginning a time when circumstances were against them. Whether it was their originality or the talent that they represented, or their

MAHATMA SUSPENDS SIND TOUR

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

Mr. Gandhi, who was to leave today for Sind, has for the present, suspended his Sind tour, owing to the extreme cold.—*A. P.*

unfailing spirit of good humour, there is no doubt that it was irresistible, and the audience rose to them and gave them a splendid reception. The programme consisted of the usual items included in a revue, but they were served up in a manner which was so unusual that their very strangeness attracted. Talent there was in plenty.

Miss Barbara Weale, the danseuse, was as charming as she was clever, and it was a pleasure to see her taking such a large part in the programme. With her invariably appeared Mr. Guy Latham, and the two made a very fine couple. Their "Toymaker" episode was as pretty as it was quaint, while later on in the programme they literally brought the house down with their speciality dance.

Mr. Rex Burchell proved himself to be one of the best humourists that have ever been seen here. His inexpressibly funny expressions, his delightful patter and drollery, kept the crowd in a perpetual scream, and they could not have enough of him. He also showed that he was an adept with his "mashie-nillick", a queer instrument made up of a golf-club, a golf-ball box and a solitary string, out of which he managed to get enough melody. It was a pity he did not respond to the hearty encore he received. Mr. Selwyn Driver was another brilliant humorist.

Miss Gladys Voile shone particularly as a mimic her talent being well brought out in the sketch "Kitty of the Keys," and the final item "The More we are together." The singing, too, was good Miss Epid McElson's old-fashioned song being especially appreciated, while Mr. Robert Poole gave some attractive numbers. The musical part of the show was in the capable hands of Miss Jean Wells.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—The Lord Mayors' Fund now amounts to £6,98,000 sterling.—*Reuter's Special.*

London.—The band of Scottish unemployed who are marching to London have arrived at Carlisle and have been reduced to 140.—*Reuter's Special.*

Amsterdam.—The Directors of Naardyn factory, including six of the most prominent and reputable businessmen of the Netherlands have issued a statement to the press saying that they did not envisage the Dutch law as the authorities did not prohibit export to China. The Minister of Commerce has issued special regulations for this export.—*Reuter's Special.*

**"I AM A PATRIOTIC
ENGLISHMAN"**

**GLOBE-TROTTER'S STATE-
MENT IN COURT**

"HARASSING TACTICS OF POLICE."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Orders have been reserved in the case in which Otto Raymond is being prosecuted in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. L. N. Bird, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was examined by Raymond as a defence witness.

RAYMOND'S STATEMENT.

In his statement Raymond sought to prove that he was a globe-trotter. He repudiated the suggestion that he was a Soviet agent. He said Mr. Bird had had his case in his hand for 57 days and so far he had proved nothing against him. Continuing, Raymond said he had been in India for 9 months and during that period he had been continually under the close observation of the C.I.D. who had intercepted his foreign letters but had so far failed to find anything against him. On his arrival in India he gave lectures at the Y.M.C.A.'s and clubs and had his photographs published freely in the press which no Soviet agent would ever dare do.

PROUD TO MIX AMONGST TROOPS.

He had fought in the war and was proud to mix among troops and he said without any fear of contradiction that he had never tampered with the loyalty of the troops. Had he spoken one word of sedition British soldiers themselves would have dealt with him summarily. The harassing tactics adopted by the police made his life miserable and he was forced to accept charity of Rs. 2/8 per day. He emphasised the fact that the papers that had been found with him contained nothing seditious, nothing against law and order, nothing against the Government and nothing against His Majesty the King. He supplied the key to decode the letters and the contents contained nothing incriminating. He had never as any time intended to use the code for any ulterior motive.

A PATRIOTIC ENGLISHMAN.

In conclusion he said, "I claim my release as I am innocent of any crime. I am a real globe trotter and a patriotic Englishman. On my release I do not wish for any more Bengal C.I.D. men at my heels and I ask Your Honour to see that this practice should be stopped." On the conclusion of Raymond's address the Magistrate suggested to Raymond that he should sign a personal bond to appear in the Court on Saturday when orders would be passed.

Raymond, however, preferred to remain in jail up to that date for fear, he said, of further police molestation.—*A. P.*

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

**MORE EVIDENCE TO RAISING OF
MARRIAGE AGE**

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Age of Consent Committee examined Moulana Hazrat Nizam: who favoured legislation fixing the age of marriage, but if it was not possible he favoured fixing the age of consent at fourteen or fifteen. He preferred the former course, because it was more effective. He expressed the opinion that the fixing of the age of marriage did not go against the religious injunctions of Islam. In any case of a breach of marriage law powers should be given to kazi to try those cases and fix punishment upto six months' imprisonment and a fine. In extra-marital cases the age of consent should be raised to eighteen.

Dr. Miss Mary Brown of Ludhiana favoured fixing the age of marriage at sixteen or eighteen. She said that in Punjab marriage of girls took place at seventeen or eighteen. She advocated a change in the guardianship law by which girls might remain with their parents until they were sixteen.

Moulvi Ahmed Sayeni, Secretary, Jaliat-ul-Hind, said that the age of consent should be fixed at fifteen. He did not favour any law fixing the age of marriage because he considered that it would curtail freedom which Islam had given in this matter.—*A. P.*

"LINGUA FRANCA" OF INDIA**SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN HINDI**

With a view to bringing about a rapid diffusion of the knowledge of Hindi the Lingua Franca of India, in non-Hindi speaking areas, the Examination Committee of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan would soon take into consideration the proposal of organising special elementary examinations in Hindi for Bengal, Assam, Burma, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sind to suit the particular needs of each province. Lovers of Rashtra-Bhasha Hindi are requested to send their valuable suggestions with regard to these examinations to Pandit Daya Shankar Dubey, Honorary Examination Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad as soon as possible.

BAN ON BOYCOTT MEETINGS

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

The Commissioner of Police has promulgated an order prohibiting meetings and processions without previous license on public thoroughfares. The order will remain in force until 9th February.—*A. P.*

KHADI SALFS AT KALOL

A Khadi Bazaar will be held at Kalol (Panch Mahals) on Sunday (3rd instant), by A. L. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Bombay. The Bazaar will remain open for four days.

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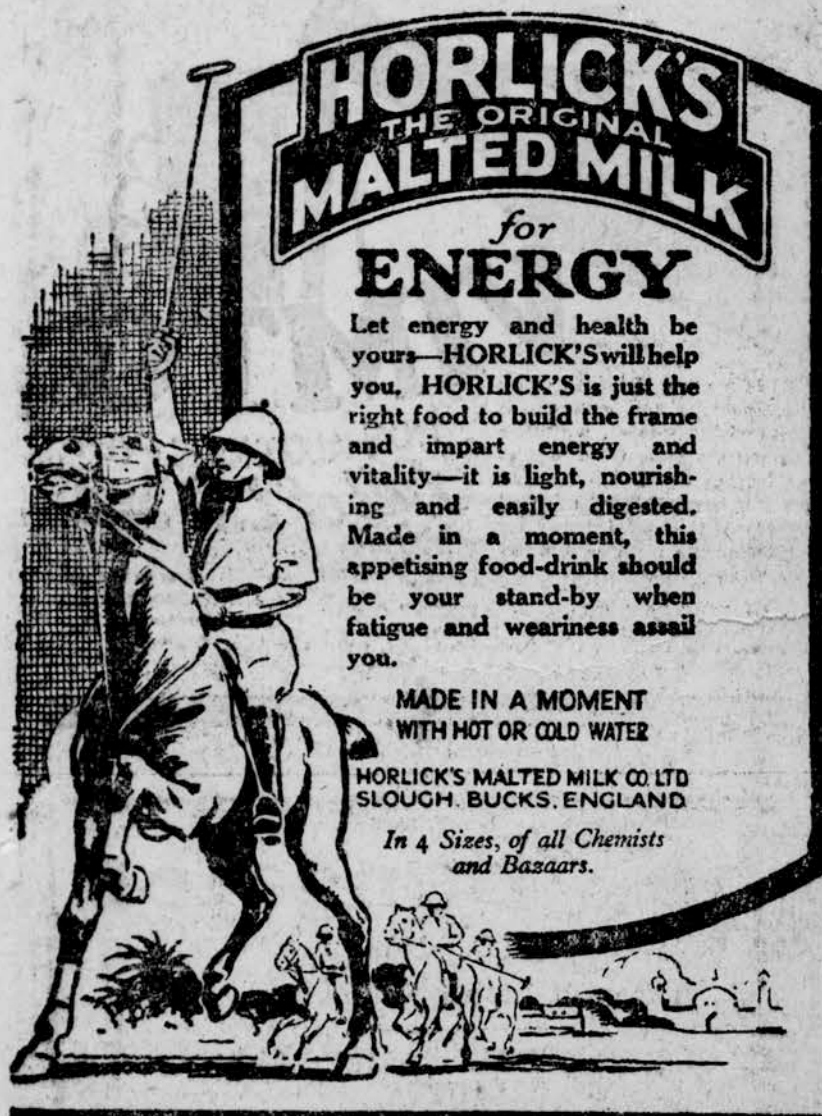
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AMERICAN LETTER

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S MULTITUDINOUS ACTIVITIES

(BY T. H. K. REZNIE).

New York, Dec. 7.

In my last despatch I described some of the multitudinous activities of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu since she arrived in this country at the end of October last. In this despatch I shall follow up the matter further.

The most important function in the second week of November was the Congress of the World Alliance for Good-Will, at which spoke the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg on the 11th, Mrs. Naidu on the 12th, and Senator William E. Borah on the 13th. In the third week of November came the reception at the meeting of the Poetry Society of America, which is a national organization, presided over by Mr. Curtis Hidden Page and housed in the old home of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. The Chairman introduced her to the audience composed of some of the most prominent poets in the country, "as the foremost representative of the poetry of the East." After the others had recited some of their compositions, Mrs. Naidu read to them three or four of her poems. It was evident that the poise, the force and the beauty of her verse, together with the music and chanting intonation of her voice had amazed them and without reserve they expressed their appreciation of a rare experience, the most deeply impressed being Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the late Mr. Roosevelt. Next day there was a dinner given in her honour by the Poetry House of New York at Hotel Brevoort. Miss Barbara Young, founder and director of the organization, was absent, taken by sudden illness, but a poem written by her for the occasion was read out. My reproduction of it will give a better impression of the atmosphere prevailing at the function than twice as many words to describe it:

I am in love tonight,
I am in love with stars and space,
And with the young white moon,
And the crisp golden leaves,
That fall and lie upon the throbbing earth.

I am in love with the late wind,
And with the bright darkness,
Of the summer night.
I had forgotten all these things
To-day
My spirit was heavy as the wounded bird

Whose wings were broken,
And whose song is hushed,
To-day my eyes were dull,
And my hands were quiet,
I had forgotten flight, and the color of clouds.

And I had forgotten
That there is wire in the wind
And that the stars are bread and meat,
And that the moon is deathless ecstasy of song.

I am in love tonight.....
With life, and death,
And the eternity that beats in their wide pinions

SOUL OF EAST.

Among those who welcomed the guest of honour were Mrs. Day, Mr. Curtis Hidden Page, Kahil Gibran, author of "The Prophet," Dr. Winifred Stoner, founder of the national educational system. Mr. Page greeted her with a poem whose last line read "Oh, thou, soul of the East," in Walt Whitman's style. Gibran quoted a seventh century Arab poet as saying: "Beneath the great seat of God there are treasures whose keys are tongues of poets." Alluding to the inherent sense of poetry among the Orientals, he stated that at one time cities of Persia and Arabia used to shame each other because one of the other did not possess good enough poets. He defined poetry not as visible word but the feeling back of words, in fact, the attitude of mind towards the affairs of life. "In the heart and

spirit of God all poetry is poetry," he said. "There are some things in us that you don't like, there are some things in you that we don't understand. You look at things objectively and we look at them subjectively, but they are both like two fingers pointing towards God." Dr. Stoner's indictment against the new poetry and new music..... "that horrid form of devilish noise called Jazz".....took the form later of a fond hope that some day all human beings will begin to talk in poetry as they do when they are in the state of childhood. And she hoped that Mrs. Naidu's efforts would be directed toward advancing that cause.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO LALA LAJPAT RAI

In rising to speak Mrs. Naidu agreed with Gibran's seventh century poet and said that the tongues of poets did not only open the doors of the treasures beneath the seat of God but also the hearts of men and women. She read a few of her poems, among them "The Call to Evening Prayer," which fascinated a great many with its religious appeal and the melody of her recitation. Effusive greetings from all present ended the evening most successfully.

The chief event of the last week of November was the memorial meeting for Lala Lajpat Rai, held by the Civic Club, at its premises 13 East 10th Street, City. Lajpat Rai had been a member of that organization for a number of years before his return to India and with a special feeling of heart the Club called a meeting to mourn the loss of one of its former members and friends. Some Indian groups in the City were permitted to participate in the event as a matter of courtesy. The Hindustan Association of America, and a few other Societies thereupon sent out large circulars announcing the meeting and a crowd of nearly two hundred people came together on the evening of November 30. Dr. George Kirchwey, former Warden of the State Penitentiary of New York, and a well-known Sociologist who frequently participates in liberal movements, occupied the chair, in the absence of the advertised Chairman, Edwin Seligman of Columbia University. Among the speakers were Dr. J. T. Sunderland, an old friend of Mother India and a great lover of Lala Lajpat Rai as also the editor, for many years, of his monthly periodical, "Young India". His panegyric of the deceased patriot was a veritable indictment of the system of rule which made it possible to sacrifice such a person on the altar of blind ignorance. He categorically denounced the regime of England in India and expressed the hope that before he died, —he is over 70 years of age now— he would see the flag of Free India flying on the Government House at Delhi. Next speaker was Mr. B. W. Huebsch, Vice-President of Young India Association, and publisher of Lajpat Rai's books, "Young India" and "England's Debt to India". Speaking "for himself", he expressed the true sentiments of the best type of liberty-loving and liberal Americans that live. His words carried force and many of his former associates were carried back to the days when like a Mazzini and a Garibaldi, Lajpat Rai, then in exile, used passionately to appeal to Americans for their sympathies for his oppressed Motherland. They gloried in the fact of having known one of the world's greatest lovers of liberty.

MR. MALONE'S STIRRING SPEECH

Dudley Field Malone, former Port Commissioner of New York, and an International Lawyer of distinction followed with an address which stirred the audience to unusual emotional depth, many crying with silent tears, and others including the speaker himself, gallantly endeavoured to hold their tears back. He warned that there was no friendship possible between the two great nations living on either side of the Atlantic as long as India was not free. I feel I should share his speech very readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and, therefore, reproduce it below.

"No naval agreements between England and America can assure friendship and peace between the two countries while India is still ruled as she is. Here was one of India's greatest men, a man opposed to violence, yet stricken down while leading a parade of peaceful demand for national freedom. Here was no egocentric agitator but one demanding by peaceful method the democratic government of his people. A distinguished author and a writer of fourteen books printed here and abroad, a journalist who founded and edited four newspapers, a brilliant lawyer who had been President of the Bar Association of India, a famed educator who built

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leges, a leader in social reform, and a thinker in the field of philosophy and religion, second only to Gandhi; the most kindly and astute practical statesman Indian politics has produced in a quarter of a century, a man who suffered years in exile and imprisonment at hard labour, for political freedom—this is the kind of man who at sixty-three years of age British policy in India has dared to sacrifice to its stupidity.

"The increasing competition for world-markets and the growth of naval programmes to protect trade routes may or may not seriously interfere with international relations between England and America. But there will be no real friendship between the two countries until the best minds of each have compelled American leadership to recall American Marines from South America and British leadership to clean out bayonets from India. With Bolshevik Russia and Republican China on the north and the east, England can no longer hold India by force without threatening the peace of the world. Not the pious wishes of peace pacts but a complete change in the habits of thinking and practice by Governments alone can insure people against next war, which if it comes, will wipe out civilization.

Lala Lajpat Rai—his name is a melody and his life was a benediction. He gave his life to his country, but he gave his spirit to mankind. I seem to hear the footfalls of his lonesome feet treading their solitary way toward immortality, but this gentle, gallant soul will only find peace in the distant spaces when the people of his India are free."

AMERICA STIRRED

Mrs. Naidu, the last of the speakers whose names were on the programme, spoke with more intimate and more recent knowledge of Lajpat Rai than anyone present could. She chronicled some of the stories of his private life and dealings with his associates and spoke of his essentially human childishness which called for both compassion and love from those who knew the depth of his love for his country. Many a time, according to her, Lajpat Rai erred in his opinions and judgments of people and things, but when truth was pointed out to him, he was all quality.

which only the great poems. Her speech was a passionate tribute to the comrade who lay fallen in an urn of ashes, but whose spirit hovered over them and spurred the patriotic impulses of his fellow countrymen for greater efforts to fulfil the mission for which he laboured and died. At the end of her speech she was hailed as the Joan of Arc of India. A resolution was unanimously passed sympathizing with the bereaved family of the deceased and expressing the sense of the meeting in denunciation of the methods of rule in India by Britain. Someone had conceived a profitable (though apparently patriotic) business in connection with this occasion and several persons were seen selling in different parts of the City, large photo-prints of Lajpat Rai for one dollar each. One such photo was placed at the Chairman's table during the meeting. Before the meeting ended the Chairman allowed a few people to make two-minute speeches, and among those who spoke were Mr. J. D. Hossain, Mr. Haridas Muzumdar, Mr. Silendranath Ghose, Mr. Hari Govil and your correspondent. I simply announced that the Young India Association, which was not mentioned among the societies, associated with the Civic Club in printed announcement of the meeting, was in complete sympathy with the purpose of the meeting, especially because it occupied the offices of "Young India" at 1,400 Broadway, which Lajpat Rai had founded, and was an heir to the India Home Rule League started by him in 1917. Nothing during recent years has created such a universal sense of national loss among the Indians here as the news of Lajpat Rai's death. The pulse is quickened and a wave of indignant protest surges all over. May India learn by his sacrifice that the only guarantee of safety is national control of government, with or without protection for communal minorities. As I write, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is out in Middle West, on a trip that will take her to several large cities. The biggest function will take place at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, where more than two thousand people are expected to attend. A new edition of her poems—collection of "Broken Wings," "The Path of Time," "The Golden Thread" is announced for publication next week by Dodd Mead & Co., her American publishers.



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BRITISH DISTRUST OF INDIA

Haji Bill and alleged Racial Discrimination

HOME-THRUST TO VESTED INTERESTS

(Dedicated to the champions of British vested interests in India, who have deliberately raised the bogey of Racial Discrimination against the Haji Bill for the Reservation of the Indian Coastal Trade to Indian Shipping, when they failed to find a single valid argument against it.)

The policy followed by England with regard to the military organization of India has been based upon a deep-rooted distrust of the people and the Princes of India and the one dominating motive has been how to maintain her hold on India in the event of a general rising among the people. The distrust was the unavoidable result of the Government by a foreign power of a vast country inhabited by many millions of people of alien races, creeds and languages. It was deepened by the great mutiny and has not been substantially altered by the lapse of seventy years of peaceful rule and the consolidation of the Empire. It is deplorable that this feeling should still continue to color the military policy of England. The inability of English statesmen to feel secure in the loyalty of the people in spite of the abundant proofs of it during the Great War is a measure of their inability to identify themselves with the abiding interests of India and to sympathize with the growing sentiment of nationalism.

DEMARTIALISATION OF INDIANS.

The whole subject of the organization of the army in India was reviewed by the Peel Commission in 1858-59 and by the Eden Commission in 1879. The purposes of the army in India were stated by the Eden Commission to be to prevent and repel foreign aggression, to prevent armed rebellion within British India and to watch and over-awe the armies of feudatory Native States. The two principles followed by the Government were to demartialize the people and to divide and rule. The demartialization of the people was accomplished by the wholesale disarmament of the civil population. Recruiting was confined to certain areas and classes only on the ground that they furnished comparatively the most valuable fighting material, and that, where the object was to spend money allotted for military expenditure to the best advantage, it was not desirable to recruit from the areas and classes which were supposed to be less martial. Whatever truth there may be in this argument, it was overlooked that from the national point of view the exclusion of particular classes of the people from recruitment would extinguish the taste for a military career. Such a policy was bound to perpetuate the inferiority, if true, of the excluded classes and inflict injustice on the ground of birth upon members of such classes who might possess all the necessary qualifications for a military career. Nor was any opportunity for military training or developing a taste for the profession of arms provided by any system of enrolment in a volunteer corps. Admission to the volunteer corps was practically restricted to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

CLASS COMPANIES.

It was considered dangerous to allow a spirit of solidarity to grow up among the Indian troops and the expedient was resorted to of forming class companies. The Peel Commission recommended that the Native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes and, as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment. When it was found that military discipline and service in distant parts of the country tended to obliterate religious and caste differences and promote ties of fellowship, it was suggested that recruits should as far as possible be confined to the provinces in which they were raised, so that they might continue to retain their traditional prejudices and mutual antipathies. The Indian troops and officers were excluded from the artillery and all branches of the army which required scientific or technical training. The fire-arms with which the Indian troops were equipped were of a type of a much less efficient pattern than those provided for the British troops. The Indian Princes were persuaded to reduce the strength of their armies and to turn the swords of their soldiers into ploughshares. Such of the troops as the States were permitted to retain were only provided with arms of an inferior or obsolete type. Even the military police, which could usefully perform the function of maintaining internal security in a more economical manner than regular troops, and no strict military training was

allowed to be given to it than was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

NO EQUALITY TO INDIANS.

How to prevent the emergence of any leaders from the Indian officers and how to prevent the development of any capacity for initiative or leadership were matters of anxious concern to the military authorities. No education worth mentioning was required of the Indian officer. The Indian officer was always promoted from the ranks and there was no system of direct recruitment. The Indian officer was excluded as rigorously as the Indian private from those branches of the army like the artillery which required scientific knowledge or much technical skill. No King's commissions were granted to Indians and the highest rank which could be attained by the Indian soldier was that of Subedar-Major, or Bahadur-Major. The number of Indian officers in each unit was cut down and the number of British officers enormously increased. No Indian officer holding a Viceroy's Commission, however long or distinguished his services might be, could rise to any position of equality with a British officer holding a King's Commission, and his military rank was always one of subordination to the lowest and the youngest officer holding the King's Commission so far as the army was concerned. The Queen's Proclamation was a dead letter. The sordid exclusion of Indians from all but the humblest places in the army was so conspicuous that according to Sir George Chesney only one inference could be drawn from it, viz., that the Government were afraid to trust them. To this day there is no college for the training of young men of position and suitable qualifications for direct recruitment to the ranks of commissioned officers. There was an impassable gulf between the Indian soldier or officer and the British soldier or officer. No encouragement was ever given to young men of respectable families and of good educational qualifications, even in cases where they belonged to the martial classes, to enter the officers' ranks by direct recruitment. The disabilities with regard to the commissioned ranks of the army were not confined to the combatant services, but have been extended to the auxiliary services also.

SYSTEMATIC ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

To crown all these various expedients, the Government and the military authorities have followed a systematic policy of propaganda of the inferiority of the Indian to the Britisher by harping in season and out of season upon his incapacity for leadership, so that the Indian soldier and the Indian officer may be hypnotized into the soul-enslaving conviction of his ineradicable inferiority to the European soldier and of the invincible superiority of the latter. The bravery, endurance and loyalty of the Indian troops were acknowledged. But it was always alleged that the fine military qualities of the Indian soldier could be brought out only under the leadership of British officers. The necessity for maintaining the prestige of the European soldier required that Indians should never be employed in a white-man's war. It was the desperate necessity of the Great War that drove the military authorities to despatch Indian troops to the battle-fields of Flanders. How nobly the Indian soldier rose to the call of duty in the entirely unfamiliar surroundings of climate, language, people and customs and in the face of a civilized European army armed to perfection in the art of war and equipped with the most scientific appliances of destruction has been told in the pages of 'The Indian Corps in France' by Col. Meredith and Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Bickenhead). The authors have stated that the story of the Indian soldier's deeds in Flanders was one of almost monotonous heroism. How the Indian soldier or non-commissioned officer took the place of the British officers who had fallen and how he led the Indian soldiers has been told in various contemporary accounts of the battles in which the Indian troops were engaged. The answer to the charge of incapacity of the Indian for military leadership is that the charge is not well-founded and that if there is any truth in the accusation, it is due to a manner in which it has been sedulously fostered by the system of training to which the army has been subjected. Military leadership is as much the result of training, opportunity and education as of natural aptitude. It is not a virtue which can be inherited only under the British or European skies. Speaking of the British army, the authors have said: "One of the chief criticisms made after the South African War related to the lack of initiative and of capacity to assume responsibility on the part of officers both in the War Office and in the field." (Extract by Sir F. E. Smith, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.)

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1 1929

LONDON LETTER.

AN INDIAN HISTORY OF ENGLAND

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The most cursory perusal of the list of officers of the Indian Social Club (London) will convince one that, whatever might be said of its representation of the Indian people, its credentials from wealth, moderation and philosophical calm are unimpeachable. The patrons are the Maharajah of Limbdi, K. C. I. E., and Sir Dorabji Tata. Its president was Sir Mancherji Bhownagari, another K. C. I. E. Among the vice-presidents is at least one other Indian Knight, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, with Sir G. P. Roy, the Princess Dhillip Singh, Col. Warlicker, Mr. Narottam Morarji and—name I have introduced in my last instalment—Dr. R. P. Paranjpai, a Member of the India Council.

THE 'LIFE MEMBERS.'

The upper house of the membership, called the Life Members, includes the Maharani of Cooch Bihar, the Maharao of Oudh, the Maharaja of Barwan, the Chief of Ichalkeranji, Lady Tata, Sir and Lady D. Bonanji, Sir Manubhai Mehta, etc.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSIS.

We are asked to believe, just because the members decided to turn out, Sir Mancherji from the Presidency and appoint in his place Dr. Paranjpai, that this eminent scholar and safe assembly has turned Bolshevik!

If the tardy recognition of the unjust treatment accorded to Mr. Saklatvala, and even to his sweet amiable wife, is accounted Bolshevikism, Saklatvala must be classed as the Champion Converter of Millionaires and Princes to the Red Philosophy.

Naturally, the explanation of the amazing change is that Sir Mancherji and his friends are nettled beyond endurance by the long overdue revolt against their unauthorised wirepulling. Any Bolshevik worth his name would reject with alarm the accession of the above-named list of august notables.

THE DOSSIER RESUMED.

Taking up the tale from last week, I come to a year of subterranean operations in the Club. Plans were hatched in secret how to get rid of Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala. Not physically, of course, but socially. Yet despite much provocation and offensiveness the Red and Mrs. Red were always "Present". This was not enough for the younger generation. A more courteous gesture will not satisfy them. They were determined to clean the Augean stable of Old Toryism. Dr. Chundilal Vakil, a silent but well-known and highly appreciated Nationalist, had some time before resigned from the Club. He had declared that, true to its practice, the Club should be re-titled The Indian Conservative Coterie.

THE PLOT DEVELOPS.

The Diwali Banquet was approaching. The President and his personal supporters had omitted Saklatvala from any collaboration. At a previous banquet Saklatvala had brought as his personal guest Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P., whom the whole of India now knows for the sole Labour M.P. who is frankly and outspokenly Pro-Indian. For the sin of being a friend of the awful Saklatvala, even Mardy Jones, pro-Indian and a guest to boot, was treated with scant courtesy. The honours shown to all other M.P.'s were diluted to vanishing point. This incident caused the forthcoming Diwali banquet to be made the occasion of a big contest.

FUTILE MANOEUVRES.

Sir Mancherji decided from the Chair that, as Saklatvala had not been put upon the programme of speakers by the "Committee", he would definitely refuse to call upon him as an exception. Despite this, the manifest will of the assembly master—the Chairman's ancient hates and current defiance. Sak was again asked to speak, and he rose and spoke. Telegrams to the Indian Press have already chronicled the terrible news, which looked to the Old Brigade, like the end of their rule. They would not die without

one more intrigue, at any rate. A privately-summoned meeting of what are called the "leading" members was called personally by Sir Mancherji. Thereat it was decided that plans to eject Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala from the Club were now impossible. The alternative plan to omit the Annual General Meeting and continue the existing Committee by a "coup" was also felt to be too risky, in view of the new spirit of the Youth. And so, the precious cabal effected nothing at all. The inevitable followed.

A TOTAL ROUT.

Sir Mancherji Bhownagari resigned from the Club, both as President and as member. His faithful supporter Mr. Rai, also resigned. Dr. Paranjpai was then chosen by the bulk of the members to fill the chair.

The above is, by now, hardly to be called news. But what will be regarded as news, and possibly surprising news, is the rumour that Sir Mancherji's apologists are spreading as the real reason of his resignation "that the Indian Social Club is drifting towards Communism".

One sole Communist, according to this tale, has been able to reduce 280 members, over a score of whom are Princes and Princesses, a dozen Knights, a hundred well-known capitalists, to the frightful verge of the Red Abyss.

If Renter should be sending you this marvellous melodrama of Bolshevism in an Indian club, you can let your readers decide for themselves how far it is "Founded on Fact".

I hear that the latest report is: "The Club is now reconstructed on a happier basis, but there are no Communists on the Committee, so far."

RAILWAY MAGAZINE.

Among the numerous and extremely interesting publications that reach me in various capacities I have been interested in The Indian Railway Magazine. At the start I thought it was one of the many courageous enterprises of the Trade Union movement of India, especially as I saw on the cover the name of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. as one of the Editorial Advisory Committee. Certainly he is not cited as a Labour leader but as of the Servants of India Society in company with the knightly President of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. On further perusal, I cannot say that the Magazine professes to speak for the men employed, for it plainly declares itself to be the organ of a Federal Committee of "Railway Passengers' Associations".

PAN-PACIFIC WORKERS AGAIN.

Now it is precisely this Magazine, whose July issue came under a scathing indictment in the course of a Review of the year 1928 in the "Far Eastern Monthly", that journal, the organ of the Pan-Pacific Union Secretariat, devoted a couple of columns to criticising Mr. Joshi for supporting various reactionary activities, including those of Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the reactionary Japanese labourite who is starting a sort of blackleg and imperialist Labour Federation. I say "blackleg", because this Federation thing is a palpable frame-up job to scotch the progress of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, which has already organised the vast majority of the (organised) workers of Asia into an efficient working agreement. The Monthly contends that the Indian workers cannot be cognisant of this committal of their movement to a support of Japanese imperialists, who smile idly on the arrest of masses of Japanese workers where does the Indian Railway Magazine come in all this? Here is the accusation.

JUSTIFYING THE "STRONG HAND."

The "Far Eastern Monthly" states that in the July 1928 issue of the aforesaid I. R. M. appeared an editorial justifying the murder of railway workers on strike, (which sounds like polemic exaggeration) and praising the "scabs" or blacklegs who took the places of the workers. It also, the report proceeds, pleaded with the Government to reward the strike-breakers with a bonus, of an extra month's pay. The Monthly goes on to say: "This shameful publication, ostensibly published

EUROPEAN TOUR CANCELLED

Mahatamaji to Concentrate on Preparatory Programme

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Circumstances permitting, I had fully intended to undertake my long talked of European tour early this year. But after the most careful consideration and consultation with friends I have come to the conclusion that the circumstances compel me to give up the tour for this year at any rate. I dare not think of the next. A dear Danish friend writes to me saying I could usefully go to Europe only as a representative of free India. I feel the truth of the remark. But that is by the way.

Pandit Motilalji, to whom I had mentioned the matter in Calcutta, whilst he at first thought I should not go, has telegraphed withdrawing his objection, pressing me to fulfil the 'elaborate European programme' of which I had given him a rough idea. But now that I have freedom of action from him, my courage fails me. I have no voice from within prompting me to go. On the contrary, having put the constructive resolution before the Congress and having received universal support, I feel that I would be guilty of desertion if I now went away to Europe. It may be that those who voted for the resolution never meant to carry it out. It may be that I shall have to do nothing during the year in respect of the programme. But I feel that it is not for me to reason thus. I must not lose faith in the workers. I must, like the immortal Barkis, be ever 'willing'. The voice within tells me that I must not only hold my self in readiness to do what comes my way, but I must even think out and suggest means of working out what to me is a great programme. Above all I must prepare myself for the next year's struggle whatever shape it may take.

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Though one year's limit was not of my seeking, though I considered it to be too short a notice for the nation and for the British people, I could not make it a point of principle on which to break. No notice is too short for a vindication of one's birthright. When therefore I accepted the change from two years to one, I was quite serious. For me then I have burnt my boats. What was said by my

by a Daily Passengers' Association, reads worse than an American company-union journal and is distributed by some railway workers' unions to their members as a sort of official organ. Mr. Joshi lends his name and influence to such corruption within the Indian working class. We name Mr. Joshi, because of his prominent position. There are humbler reactionaries who, in their way, are just as bad. Taken altogether it is these leaders, so called, who constitute the great danger within the working class of India. Until the working class throws off such leadership it will be unable to fight successfully even its everyday battles, not to speak of the great political struggle for a free India and for a workers' and peasants' Government.

Now for the reply of Mr. Joshi and the "Indian Railway Magazine" which will make it clear that everything is totally different from the picture drawn above. I do not repeat this accusation as anything but news, that is, news that the accusation was made. I have not yet been able to secure a copy of the July issue of the "I. R. M.", to see for myself how far the editorial corresponds with the presentment in the indictment. The latter, however, is so deliberate and unqualified that it should receive the fullest ventilation and discussion.

DANGEROUS BOOKS

WEBSTER'S BAFED IN U. S. A.

Webster's International dictionary, the Encyclopedia Britannica and many other standard works have been barred from all schools in Arkansas under provision of the newly passed law which prohibits the teaching of the theory of evolution, says a report from Little Rock, Arkansas.

This announcement was made by J. A. P. Womac, statement wherein he declared that the new law would be rigidly enforced. Womac himself, it developed, is thoroughly out of sympathy with the law. He believes that an enforcement so strict to show its absurdity is the only way to make the public see the situation created by its legislature. "In no other way than by rigid enforcement," said the sup-

er of humour to a newspaper correspondent was also seriously meant by me. If the Netru report is not accepted by or on behalf of the British people before the end of the year, after midnight, on December 31st next, it will cease to have any meaning for me. I must declare myself an Independence-wallah. But if I mean this seriously, I may not leave India for the best part of this year of probation and preparation. On the contrary, I must strain every nerve to carry out the preparatory programme.

The Satyagraha Ashram now Udyog Mandir, to which rightly or wrongly I claim to be my best creation, demands just now my close attention, if it is to serve the purpose for which it has been created. And what message may I deliver to the West whilst it has yet been hardly delivered in India? Barring those who out of their partiality for me would have me in Europe and America at any cost, the peoples of the West would be justified in saying 'Physician heal thyself.' I frankly confess that when I first tempted myself seriously to entertain a European invitation apart from my keen desire to see M. Romain Rolland face to face, I had no idea of seeking help for India in her fight for freedom, but I had a desire to deliver the message of non-violence. Not that I do not need all the help I can get from outside for my country, but I do not believe in a begging expedition for that purpose. That aid will come when we deserve it and then it will come without the asking. I therefore flattered myself with the belief that if I went to the West I should be able to interpret true non-violence to her by word of mouth. But the more I ponder over the thing, the more unworthy I appear to myself to be. I need greater preparation and greater self-purification to make me a worthy vehicle for the transmission of the unbroken message of what appears to me to be the only way of reaching Truth which is God. For the time being therefore the friends in the West would pardon me for my inability to visit them personally. The wish is there, capacity is wanting. Let them pray with me that I may have the clearest possible light. Meanwhile let these columns be a living bond between them and me.

By provision of the measure passed by the last session of the Arkansas Legislature and duly signed by the Governor, any book teaching evolution is illegal in the schools. Since all standard dictionaries and encyclopedias, as well as all ordinary textbooks touching upon the subject in any way, treat evolution of one sort or another as a matter settled beyond possibility of debate, indications are that the State will be hard put to it to find books for its schools.

STRICTER THAN TENNESSEE.

The Arkansas law appears to be even more strict than the Tennessee anti-evolution law which created world entertainment a few years ago. The Tennessee law, still on the books but not now enforced rigidly, forbids the teaching of evolution in the schools. Supported by opponents of the law, a Tennessee school-teacher made a test case in which the famous criminal lawyer Clarence Darrow was among counsel for the defence and the late William Jennings Bryan made his last public appearance on behalf of the prosecution.

The teacher lost his case, since the issue concerned only the question of whether he had taught the theory of evolution or not, and he admittedly had done so. But since Tennessee was held up as a laughing-stock for not only the entire United States but for the whole world—European newspapers sending special correspondents across the Atlantic to "cover" the trial—the result was, as the anti-evolutionists hoped, viz., that the law promptly became a dead letter and was not enforced. Repeal of the Arkansas law is sought by Womac, and indications are that the state of Arkansas will get a lot of jobbing publicity in any event.

Almehabad.—Three Mahomedan accused hung their shoes at the Additional City Magistrate when he sentenced them on Wednesday to various terms of imprisonment for theft. The Magistrate was not hit but the shoes hit a pleader and a police constable.—A. P.

Poon.—A serious accident, resulting in severe abdominal injuries to a nurse of the Sassoon Hospital and a subsequent operation, occurred on We'leley Road, Poon, on Tuesday when the cycle on which the nurse was riding and a tonga collided.—A. P.

"SPEND AND GET RICH"

Henry Ford's Gospel of Wealth

"No successful boy ever saved any money. They spent it just as fast as they could for things to improve themselves." So saying, Henry Ford's self-starter for life arouses intense pity and on discussion in the press. "Like all rules for success, this calls for no end of interpretation, modification and exceptions," pretation, modification and exceptions," in the opinion of "The Wall Street Journal." It is his opening remark, and not the second sentence, that will be remembered, according to the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette," which calls it "Henry's slip," and predicts that "he will doubtless never get through having to explain it." The head of the Boy Scouts of America, James H. West is quoted in news dispatches as saying that Ford "is spreading pernicious doctrine" for "it is exceptional for one to make a success in life who has not learned thrift in boyhood. Likewise the thirteen-year-old President Johnson of the Junior Bank in Wheaton, Illinois, broke into the news columns with a telegram to Ford reading: 'I hope you didn't mean what the papers printed in an interview with you this morning. We have formed our Junior Bank to teach boys and girls to save regularly for useful purposes. How could you have started without some one's savings to start on?' Among papers which think Ford is at least partly wrong, the Detroit "Free Press" declares:

"We are old-fashioned enough to believe that, for the great majority of boys and girls in this country, the philosophy of poor Richard is more salutary than that attributed to Mr. Ford. As it easier to learn to spend than to save, young people should first be grounded in economy. They will learn how to spend soon enough."

INTELLIGENT ADVICE."

Yet enthusiastic approval is voiced in many papers, although frequently tempered with cautionary suggestions. "Thrice valuable is this counsel of Mr. Ford's," according to the New York "Herald Tribune," "for it is intelligent, it comes from a man who has made a vast fortune by following it, and it will be far more acceptable to the young than the maxims of Benjamin Franklin." Further:—

"Youth, being youth, can get plenty of fun out of life without riches. Many of the builders of the nation look back with no regrets on the days of their early struggle when money went far more easily than it came, and never varied long in their hands. To have wasted it in skimming and saving would have been to throw away a treasure far graver than any fortune which could be built by counting the pennies and dimes."

"Wherever spirited youth foregather these days, there will be three cheers and a hurrah for Henry Ford," chimes in the "Providence Journal," remarking that he can point to himself and his friend, Thomas Edison as examples that prove his argument. "They were both just forty before they got their financial heads above water." In similar vein the New York "Evening Post" asserts that Mr. Ford "strikes a new and refreshing note" in "advice freely showed on the young."

"Advice which will be relished for being so much easier to follow than the conventional, adage about thrift and about pennies saved being pennies earned. But it has the shrewdness we would expect of Mr. Ford. What he really advocates is not spending money but investing it. He would have the boy of ability using what he can earn for the self-improvement which would enable him to earn more, until he reaches that fortunate state when he has so much that he doesn't know how to spend it."

"While his statement is not so radical as it may at first appear, it is far sadder doctrine than that which lays all emphasis upon saving. The question remains of how money may be spent wisely, and that is quite as much a test of success as earning it."

NOT ORIGINAL.

Such advice as by no means new, numerous editorial writers are reminded. The Asheville (N. C.) "Citizen" recalls the criticism of "the nickel nurses" by Radium King Fannery of Pittsburgh who declared that "the boy who is taught only to save money is handicapped for the life struggle unless there is enough common sense or genius in him to offset the pernicious teaching." Flatnery went on to say:

"No stingy or miserly man ever makes a big success in business. The fellow who is always watching the dimes with jealous care gets his mind lopsided. He is taking too much of holding on, and not enough of letting go. Business, if it is correctly un-

gated in, has its adventurous phase. The merchant prince is one who has known how to take a chance to respond noily to the lure of high enterprise."

The "Citizen" then adds:

"In his advice to boys to spend, the money in self-improvement, Mr. Ford retorted the Flannery philosophy. It is, a matter of fact, an ancient philosophy. The Golden Fleece comes to no man save the reward of an adventurous spirit. He who nurses the rickles misses the knock-out. He probably will have enough to live on, but no sluplor will get a fee for making a statue of him when he is dead. The world belongs to the audacious."

On the other hand the Chicago "Evening Post" recalls that the late "Whit King," James A. Pasten, "nasted the young men should save half their money," and it goes on with emphasis:

"Who can doubt that the great majority of young men in Chicago would have better prospects if they lived on one-half their incomes and saved the rest? It is the only hope for men of mediocre ability—the only assurance they can have of a comfortable old age. It is difficult, however, with men of extraordinary talent. They can not and should not be tied down to constant self-denial as the majority must be in order to succeed. That is to say, the maxims Franklin wrote for the common people to not apply to superior individuals. They would be hampered rather than helped by them because of their natural ability to succeed in large affairs, rather than by small savings. But for all men exercise self-denial is a wholesome experience."

FORD VS. ROCKEFELLER.

"To save or not to save, that is the question," somewhat so facing, our apt to the Jersey City "Journal," which contrasts Rockefeller and Ford as exemplars of advice givers. There is John, who has "amassed more dimes than any other man in the world who gives away shiny new dimes to all the little boys and girls he sees—and likes and advises them to put them in the bank, with lots of sisters and cousins and aunts," and then "along comes Henry Ford, another one of the 'riches men in the world,' on his way to the White House to dinner, giving out a few words on the success-value of spending instead of saving." "Aha and alack! What is poor boy to do now?" exclaims the "Journal."

That the Ford doctrine applies only to the exceptional person is pointed out by many editors. The New York "World" asks:

"How many of us in these days can follow with profit the example of two successful men as Ford—and Edison, Edison by his inventions and Ford by demonstration of the possibilities of quantity production have helped to make more difficult for the average man to have a business of his own. He can not, therefore, spend his money as they did. The best that he can do is to save it and allow some great business enterprise to act as his proxy in spending it productively."

WHAT FORD SAID.

The original Ford interview in the Associated Press read:

"You often hear advice given to young boys that to succeed they must work and save their money. This is partly wrong. No successful boy ever saved any money. They spent it as fast as they could for things to improve themselves. Citing Edison as never having had any money until he got so much he couldn't spend it," he added: "Instill in the minds of the young men that they will never get anywhere without work. I never knew a young man that was worth five cents that was not worth five cents that was worth work, and even occasionally get into trouble in his efforts to learn."

Later in view of all the discussion stirred up, Mr. Ford gave out a second statement, sticking to his guns against simply "putting money in the bank," and advising:

"Invest in yourself until you are forty. It is time enough to save when you can earn more than you can spend wisely. But you will never get to that point by saving."

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